

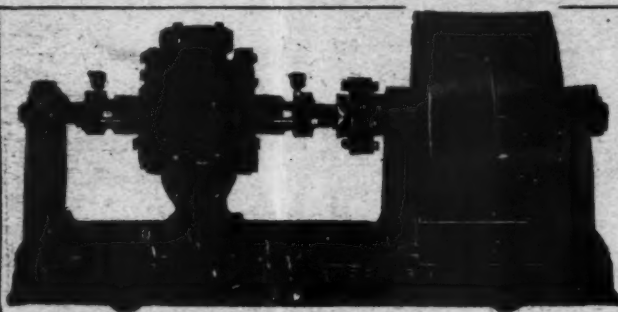
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903

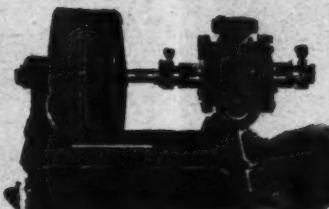
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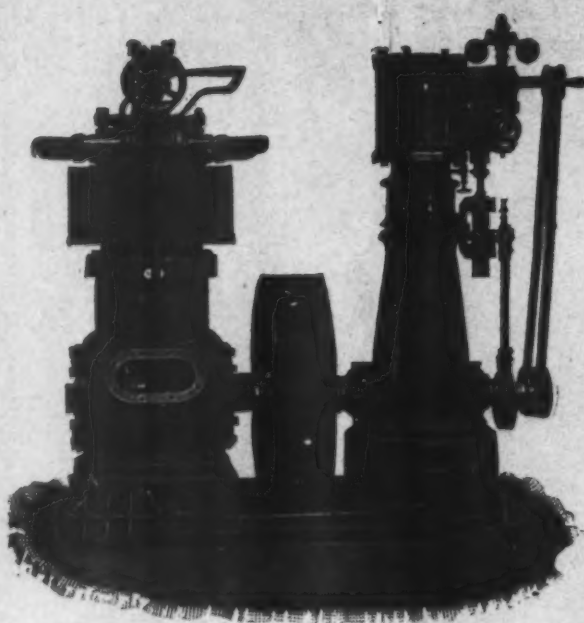
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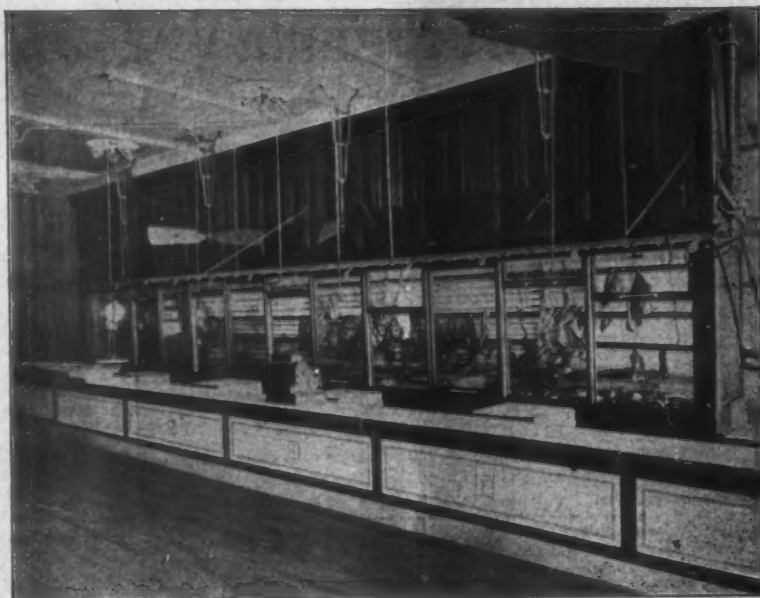
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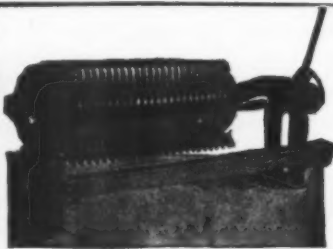
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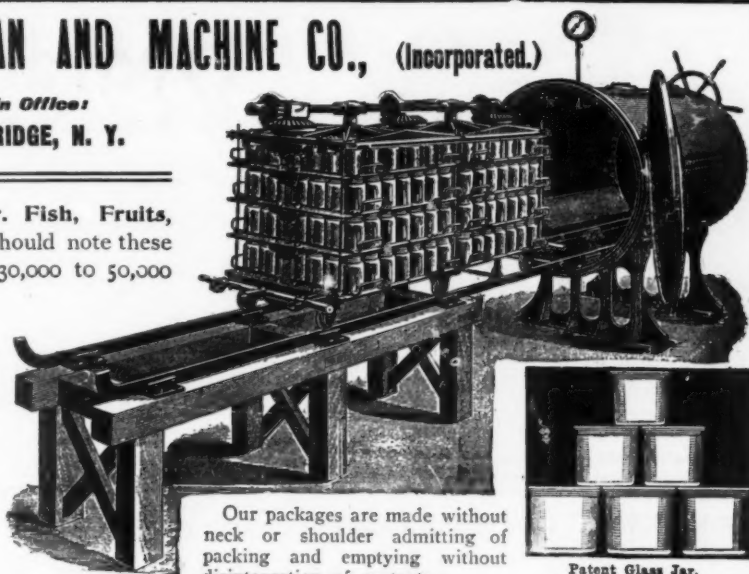
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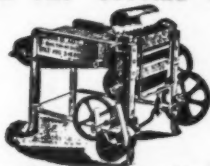
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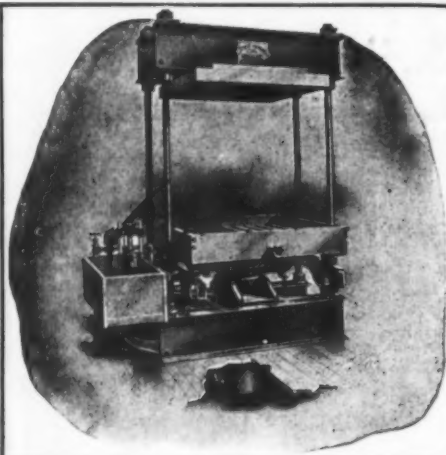
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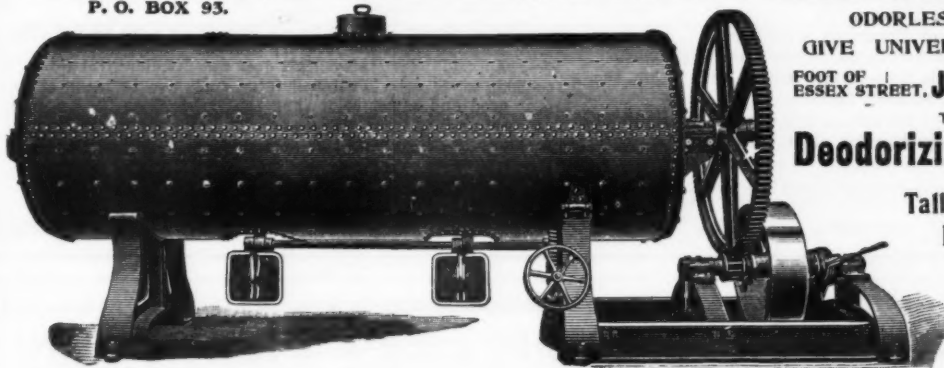
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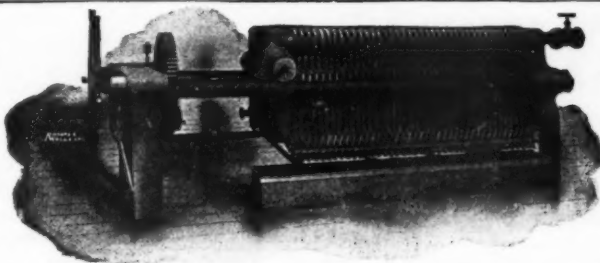
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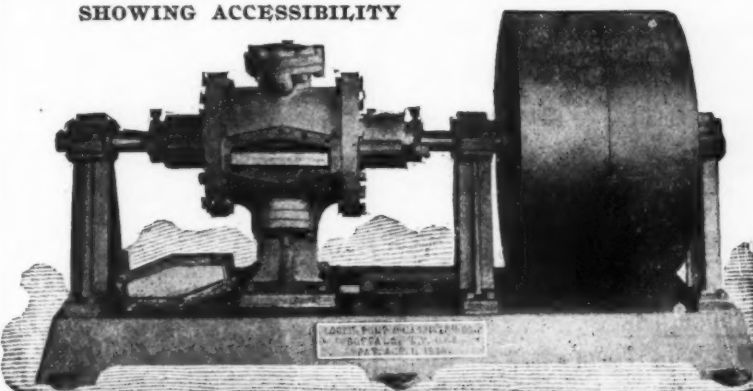
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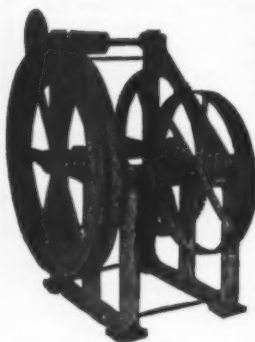
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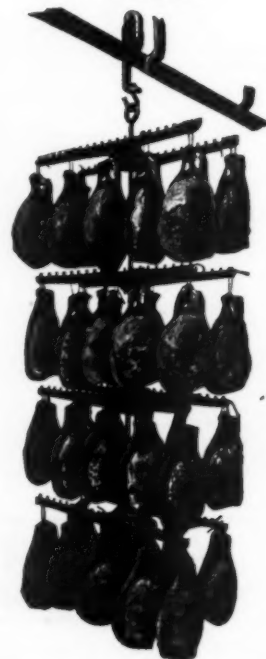
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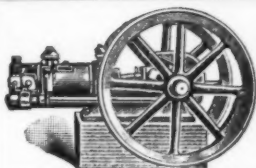
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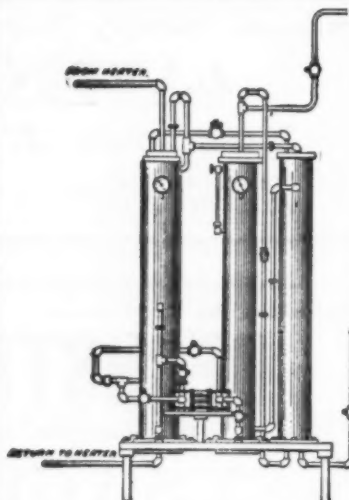
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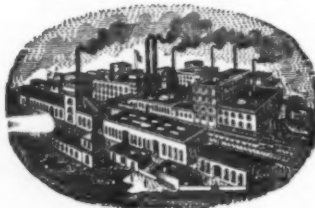
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LIVERPOOL, ENG.—Jas. Simpson & Co.

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—The Ammonia Co. of
Australia.

ST. LOUIS—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.—Lar-
kin & Scheffer Chemical Co.

CHICAGO—A. Magnus Sons Co.—Fuller & Ful-
ler Co.

ATLANTA—Fred. W. Wolf Co.

MILWAUKEE—Baumbach-Reichel Co.

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SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Ammonia & Chem-
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No. 13.

EASTERN CATTLE RANCH.

Wisconsin capitalists bought 3,000 acres of land in Cheboygan, Mich., where a cattle ranch will be established.

EIGHT COWS PRODUCE MILLIONS.

Someone took eight cows and one bull to Brazil in the sixteenth century. From these are said to have sprung the 10,000,000 cattle in Argentina and others elsewhere.

NO MORE CONTRACT SWITCHING.

As the Sioux City (Ia.) Stockyards Company has decided to do its own switching hereafter the contract with the Union Terminal Railway for that purpose is at an end.

HOGS AND DIAMONDS SCARCER.

According to the returns of the Minnesota State Board of Equalization, diamonds and hogs are getting scarcer in that section, owing, it is thought, to the attractive market for both.

NEUTRALIZATION OF OILS.

For the neutralization of fats and oil a French patented process employs lime, and the resulting calcium soap is rendered easily separable by passing a current of air through the mixture.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

TEARING DOWN OLD STOCKYARDS.

The old East Liberty Stockyards at Pittsburgh, Pa., will be torn down at once and the lumber burned. There will be a great conflagration and a vat fighting battle. The yards are abandoned for livestock business.

NO FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture, states that there is no foot and mouth disease now in New England. The second scare was a false alarm, due to the experiments of a college professor, who developed a case of cowpox with serum, which was seized upon by the papers as being foot and mouth disease, but it was not. The malady is entirely wiped out.

COLD STORAGE WANTS CANAL.

The Buffalo Cold Storage Company and the Lackawanna Railroad are endeavoring to secure the Clark & Skinner Canal at Buffalo. The legislature was asked to turn it over to them, but declined to do so. Buffalo lays prior claim to the canal.

DALLAS HOPES FOR PLANT.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company still has its eyes on Dallas, Tex., as a proper location for its big proposed southern packing plant. E. Butterworth, of the company's staff, was down there a few days ago looking over the situation.

CAN MOVE STOCK.

The Southern and Southwestern railroads say that they can take care of all livestock shipments originating upon their own lines. That may mean a whole lot, and it may mean nothing. It is according to the length and ramifications of the systems.

ARGENTINE WANTS EMBARGO LIFTED.

The British Board of Agriculture has been officially informed by the Argentine Republic that foot and mouth disease has been fully stamped out in that country. The British Government has taken no steps to remove the embargo against Argentine's cattle.

LOW CATTLE, HIGH FEED.

The Texas stockmen are hesitating on the feed proposition. They say that if the price of feed does not come down a bit Texas fed cattle, as a general proposition, will be an impossibility. Livestock are lower, but feed remains up. That is the simple situation.

DR. WILEY'S DISCOVERIES.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, says that we drink only the labels for imported wine. He found other evidences of spurious foods and drinks while in Europe, and will strictly examine shipments to us.

ARMOUR'S PLANT TO BE BIGGER.

The plans for Armour & Co.'s big new packing plant at Sioux City, Ia., make it necessary to have more room for the structures. The delay in commencing the work of rebuilding is caused by this fact. The needed room is being sought. When this is obtained the work will begin.

TRADE PROSPECTS IN TRANSVAAL.

Among the imports into the Transvaal, South Africa, for the five first months of 1903 were: Animals, \$1,850,000; butter, \$695,000; groceries, \$545,000; meats (fresh and cured), \$3,210,000; preserved milk, \$695,000. The United States could compete strongly for the above trade, most of which comes from elsewhere.

APPEALS OLEOMARGARINE CASE.

The State of Ohio has appealed the A. S. Ripper oleomargarine case to the Supreme Court. The Common Pleas and Circuit Courts of Ohio have overruled the commonwealth's victory obtained in the justice's court. This case goes up from Tuscarawas County. It is brought for selling oleomargarine unlawfully.

NATHAN SWIFT KILLED AT POLO.

President L. F. Swift, of Swift & Company, had the sad affliction of losing his eldest son, Nathan Swift, who was accidentally killed by a blow from a ball in a polo game at the Onwentsia Club on Saturday. Mr. Swift died at Lake Forest on Sunday. He was a brainy and highly esteemed young man. The loss is great.

INDEPENDENT PACKING ORGANIZED.

The Independent Packing Company is now organized. The stockholders met in Kansas City on Tuesday, and elected a Board of Directors. It is expected that the first meeting of this board will be held in Denver, Colo., on October 1. Nearly all of the cattle states are represented on the Board of Directors. The officers of the company will be elected at this meeting.

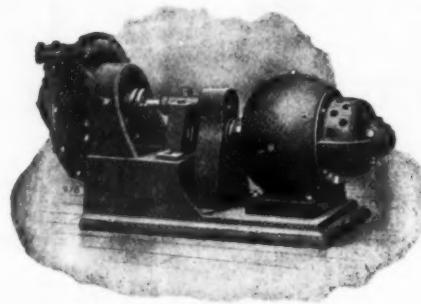
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NORTHERN ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., MADISON, WIS., U. S. A.



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RELATION OF CRUSHER AND PLANTER.

The first annual convention of the North Louisiana Cotton Planters' Association met some days ago at Shreveport. Among the interesting papers read was the following by T. P. Sullivan, secretary of the Senoia Cotton Oil Company located at Alexandria, La., on "The Cotton Seed Crusher and His Relation to the Planter."

"When in Shreveport some four or five days ago I was informed by your worthy president, Mr. Glassell, that I was selected to make an address before the meeting of the cotton planters of northern Louisiana on a subject of his selection, viz.: 'The Relation of the Cottonseed Crusher to the Farmer.' I informed Mr. Glassell that I felt incapable of doing the subject the justice that I felt it deserved, as it was one of those relationships that I always appreciated should exist, and if by any means this affinity could be satisfactorily explained to the parties in interest, a great good could be accomplished, and the missionary who could bring around such a result would merit the plaudits of those most vitally interested. I must candidly state, however, that I am not the minister to accomplish this great benefit; but if my insignificant effort can start the ball of enlightenment and good feeling on its progress, some good will be established. Should I fail to interest you, it must be attributed to my inability to express myself commensurate with my feelings.

"The cottonseed crusher is a most unique figure in the industrial development of the nineteenth century. He seems, like the cotton gin, to have been begotten of necessity, hence his progress through life for a period of time was one of mental and physical suffering, anxiety and struggle. He is a pioneer in the wilderness of what was wasted wealth, and in the procurement of satisfactory methods for securing and deriving substantial rewards for his missionary labors, a great number of those pioneers have fallen by the wayside after blazing the way for the path to successful progress. I can recall my first experience in the business. A little over thirty years ago I was given the position of bookkeeper in an oil mill at Vicksburg, Miss. It was of the crudest construction, and was most appropriately called a crude oil mill, without elevators or conveyors, seed hauled with small wagons into the mill and deposited on the linter with a basket. This, of course, was

afterwards changed for modern methods as time advanced. I don't wish to convey the idea that I have been actively in the business since that date. I only remained in it one year and took a vacation in other business pursuits for seven or eight years. The cottonseed crusher and his industry were always on the alert for improvement, when the vast scope of the field of his development is taken into consideration. He still calls himself an infant industry and appeals to the indulgence of all who are familiar with the domestic troubles of infants. I am compelled to state, however, that if that infant prodigy keeps on developing, nature, for want of sustenance, will strangle him, as he has already reached that period in his existence where the lack of sufficient food will impair his digestive organism, and will cause him to come back to primitive conditions, and be only a tombstone to mark the spot where once stood a colossal industry. This pessimistic finale, I hope, will never be realized, as the old miller and farmer, when they thoroughly appreciate how essentially necessary each is to the other, the farmer will understand that any safeguards that the crusher may throw around his industry is for their mutual protection, as the perpetuity of one means the prosperity of the other; but, when one arrogates to himself all the substance that is essential to the life of each, starvation and decay to one of the factors must be the inevitable result. It is the popular belief that a crude oil mill is a bonanza to its owners. There never was a more fallacious or erroneous impression, as it is very rare, if not an unheard of event, where a crude oil miller retired from the business in affluence, or better said, comfortable independence. There have been seasons of prosperity when he bought his seed at reasonable prices, stored it in his seed houses in good condition, and was able to make prime products therefrom, which enabled him to realize a full market value for his products. To enable you to comprehend this more clearly, I will read for your benefit some of the rules adopted by the Interstate Crushers' Association governing the handling and sale of products:

"First. Cottonseed shall be divided into two classes, viz.: Prime seed and off seed.

"Second. Prime seed shall be clean, dry and sound, free from dirt, trash and boils.

"Third. All seed not coming up to requirements of prime seed shall be considered off seed and settled for on its merits and comparative value of prime seed.

"Fourth. Prime cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, etc.

"Fifth. Prime crude oil must be made from sound cottonseed, must be sweet in flavor and odor and must produce prime summer yellow oil, with a loss of refining not to exceed 9 per cent."

"The foregoing are the conditions and rules that govern mercantile transactions in the disposal of cottonseed products, and to which every crusher must adhere from compulsion by those who buy his products and who made these rules. When prices are very attractive the crusher makes his sales for delivery of prime oil and cake for October, November and December in good faith, assuming that he will be able to deliver the goods. He makes a corresponding purchase from the farmer of good, sound cottonseed at prices for that class of goods, but when delivery of seed is made, it is found for a period to be sound seed, but full of bolls and trash, for which no allowance is made by the farmer, for the reason that some other mill is ready to take it off his hands. Again, the seed has a certain percentage of rotten seed, against which the farmer will not allow any reduction, and if taken off arbitrarily by the mill, he at once becomes the enemy of that mill, or in other words, that mill forfeits his friendship. The oil mill crushes that seed and sends the product to market; his oil is not prime, and is in consequence rejected and sold for the best price obtainable. I have in my mind several mills who made in the aggregate from Louisiana cottonseed last year some 600,000 gallons of what should be prime oil, having paid the price for sound seed out of which it was made. The oil was sold as off crude at a difference of 5 cents to 6 cents per gallon, or a loss of \$30,000 to \$36,000 to the mills. They came out of the year's struggle with their heads above water. I could give many instances of this kind that occur year after year, with a year of prosperity sandwiched in to give a little zest and a crumb of hope to the oil miller, so as to keep him from giving up in despair his industrial vocation. The few years of prosperity that come to the oil miller are heralded from the housetops, especially in small towns, the

slogan is taken up at the next crossroad station, where a few tons of seed are marketed, and in consequence a new mill springs into existence to divide that year of prosperity with his neighbor. The prosperous years are brought about usually by an advance in products after seed has been marketed, and the seed themselves are sound and produce prime products. Now, the all-absorbing point with the cottonseed crusher and the farmer is to find out some method whereby the purchase and delivery of seed could be had without re-creation and friction, where each would feel that they are receiving their just and equitable dues. The line must be drawn sometime or somewhere, so that the mills are not compelled to pay for trash, dirt and bolls, as well as rotten seed, at prime prices. If an inspector of cottonseed could be had at various localities contiguous to the several mills to examine and classify seed at the mills, it would relieve all existing acrimonious feeling. This method is adopted in the North in crushing flaxseed, an industry that is as large as ours. When a car of flaxseed is received at the mill, the official inspector is notified, who immediately inspects the seed and determines the percentage of foreign matter to be deducted, his certificate being final. This method works harmoniously and is accepted by all the linseed mills and merchants handling seed.

"To give you an idea of the magnitude of this business, it is only necessary for me to state that one concern in the city of Buffalo, an independent crusher of the Linseed Oil Trust, crushes 6,000,000 bushels of flaxseed annually, valued on a fluctuating market from six to seven and a half million dollars. This in tonnage is about equal to one-half of the cottonseed marketed in Louisiana. He also produces 100,000 tons of linseed cake, which comes in competition with our cottonseed cake for feeding purposes.

"To show you the small margin of profit to the cottonseed crusher, I will read from the last United States census report, or rather an address delivered by Mr. Roper, the statistician of the Census Bureau, before the Interstate Crushers' Association in Memphis last May:

"From the statistics for 1902 there are in existence 618 cottonseed oil mills, and 530 of this number crushed seed from this year's crop. According to the report the total quantity of seed produced from this crop was 5,091,641 tons, of which there were crushed 3,524,780 tons. This is distributed throughout thirteen States and Territories. The amount allotted to Louisiana is 324,299 tons. Before the general introduction of the cottonseed mill a fair valuation placed on cottonseed was \$6 per ton. The average price paid the producer for seed this season is \$15.75 per ton at mill. The seed sold from the crop of 1902 increased the value of the cotton crop to the farmers by \$55,515,285. The quantities and value of cottonseed products obtained per ton of seed from the growth of 1902 may be distributed as follows:

39 gals. crude oil at 30½¢. per gal.	\$11.89
780 lbs. meal at \$20 per ton.	7.30
913 lbs. hulls at \$3.50 per ton.	1.60
27 lbs. linters at 3c. per lb., No. 1. ....	.81

Total value of products per ton seed.	\$21.60
Less cost of manufacturing.	4.00

Net proceeds ton of cottonseed. \$17.60

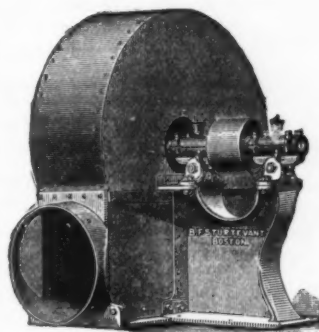
REDUCE THE EXPENSE OF CONVEYING HAIR

BY USING A

STURTEVANT EXHAUST FAN

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.

BOSTON, MASS.



135

New York Philadelphia

Chicago London

"Leaving on paper a profit to the crusher of \$2.10 per ton.

"The foregoing are authentic statistics from the Census Bureau. The only remedy suggested by Mr. Roper for the very low margin of profit is higher values for products. This contingency is regulated by the daily fluctuations of competitive articles for which our products are used. The farmer must recognize these fluctuations in dealing with the cottonseed crusher, and feel that he is susceptible to the various changes that present themselves to the crusher, without notice. Now, in reference to the large profits which the farmer has heretofore, and possibly thinks at present, the crusher makes annually out of his seed. We would like to take him into our confidence and make the business of crushing seed a co-operative one, in this. You will admit that all large investments are made with a view of making money, and an allowance of interest for capital invested must be made, likewise a just amount of profit for the health and comfort of the manufacturer. I venture the assertion that all these things considered the cottonseed oil mills of Louisiana on a guaranteed profit of \$3 per ton would take you into their fold. By reference again to the United States census, the seed crushed by the thirty-six mills in Louisiana for last year gives an average to each mill of about 9,000 tons; this would give the mill I represent sufficient seed to run four and one-quarter months out of twelve months. Fortunately, all the mills are not of the same capacity, which enables the larger ones to run seven months and sometimes eight months, leaving the balance of the year to consume our profits, or augment our losses, as the case may be. I will again go back to the United States census for 1900 in order to bring you closer to the crusher of cottonseed, so that you may more fully realize his position among you. The bureau quotes from the statutes of Mississippi, as follows:

"Every owner or proprietor of any cotton gin erected within a half-mile of any city,

town or village is hereby required to remove or destroy all cottonseed which may fall from such gin, so that the same shall not prejudice the health of the inhabitants of such city, town or village."

"Place this statute in contrast with the anti-trust persecution laws of Mississippi today as operated against oil mills. What an evolution it displays and what a contradiction of human intelligence. The oil miller relieves the ginner of the vast pile of obnoxious offal, which the law says he must remove or incur a penalty. The crusher pays him a value for it equal to 38 or 40 per cent. of his bale of cotton. The lawmaker steps in and attempts to punish this great benefactor if he attempts to buy this article at less than the lawmaker estimates its worth, notwithstanding it has been condemned as a nuisance.

"I recognize in the Cotton Planters' Association of Northern Louisiana an aggregation of the best element of Louisiana citizenship, who are imbued with all the grand and noble principles of State pride. The interest of all citizens is to improve their environments, and build up the agricultural and industrial interests of Louisiana. We have been inviting every industrial activity in the land to settle in our midst and immune any and all of them from taxation for ten years, but I find by some mysterious dispensation of legislation, oil mills were excluded from this great benefit. I have been unable to account for it, unless it was that a preponderance of the legislators were farmers and that they considered oil mills very indigenous to Louisiana as a development of her agricultural resources, and hence must sail in the same boat with the farmer. On that inspiration, then, we must look to the farmer and see that he does not divert his seed away from feeding this child of his loins, but must foster and protect him, not only in his infancy, but in his maturity, who in turn contributes to the maintenance of the family independence. It also occurs to me that inasmuch as the planters'

organization is for mutual protection and benefits for the best disposition of their products, they ought to assist and encourage the oil mills to form a like organization for self-protection and to conserve the general good, a committee from each body could come together, and from all obtainable sources of information, agree on a price for cottonseed that will enable each organization to buy and sell one from the other, thus permitting the mills in interest, and preserving to each organization a guarantee of life and usefulness as one of Louisiana's most cherished business activities, a consummation which I hope may eventuate."

ECUADOR CATTLE BREEDING.

In all the Yaguachi country cattle breeding is extensively carried on, but the actual number of cattle can be easily increased tenfold, as there are immense plains that become submerged every rainy season that are unavailable for the cultivation of anything else.

The forage plants that are found to-day belong to the "gramineae." The best of all for its rusticity and abundance and production is the "Para" (Janeiro). *Paspalum*, the graminea grass is of great dimensions, and very much appreciated by the stock. The "saboya" is of yet greater dimensions and equally sought after. There is a low creeping grass called "paja de la virgen," or the "Bermuda," which covers with great rapidity the surrounding soil. It prospers very well in the dry season, when even a long spell of nine or ten months' drought does not affect it in the least, nor the continued grazing of animals on it all the year round. The acclimatizing of foreign species, such as the "thosinta" and the "blue grass," and a few others appropriate for this climate, would produce a revolution in the cattle-breeding zone. The formation of pasture lands is easily effected, and the productions are immediately sold, as the railroad line facilitates the transportation of the animals to the Guayaquil market. This first zone is capable of producing in the near future a mass of agricultural products from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 sucres in value.

With the railroad line which will run through the center of the rich provinces of Chimborazo, Leon, Tunguragua and Pichincha, and which would greatly facilitate the access to the coast of Cañar, Azuay, Bolivar and Imbabura, the products of the cattle industry would soon reach high figures. The active cultivation of pasture fields would be begun necessarily on account of the greater demand of the products. The increase in the herds would be five or tenfold. The millions of hectares of plains to-day nearly empty of cattle would be bettered by intelligent cultivation, and these alone could sustain millions of head. The meat, cheese and butter, to-day so expensive in Guayaquil, would be placed within the reach of the consumers, thus preventing the importation of spurious and adulterated articles that are so detrimental to the public health. All the industries that have agriculture as a base would receive a great impulse.

The limited business transactions of to-day between the interior and the coast would increase tenfold, with a positive benefit for the country, and the traffic will be sufficient to pay not only the expense of running the line, but would cover the stipulated interests and perhaps leave a profit.

POINTS ON TALLOW MELTING.

By J. CRICKSHANK SMITH, B.Sc., F. C. S.

Tallow is the term applied to the rendered fat obtained from the adipose tissues of, more particularly, oxen and sheep. There is a clear distinction technically between the fats obtained from these sources and the fats known as horse grease and lard.

It is obvious that there is much room for variation in the nature and quality of the fatty products of which the general descriptive name tallow is given.

Mutton tallow possesses a somewhat higher specific gravity and melting point than beef tallow, the following being average figures—

	Specific Gravity.	M. P. (deg. C.)
Mutton tallow . . . .	.937 to .950	46 to 50
Beef tallow . . . . .	.923 to .930	42.5 to 45

In commerce various descriptive trade names are employed to indicate the origin of tallow. Thus we have among others Russian Tallow, Town Tallow, P. Y. C. Tallow, and the like; such terms as these indicate either the source of the material or its suitability for some technical purpose.

Chemically, tallow consists chiefly of stearine, but olein and other fatty glycerides are present also. An increased proportion of olein results in a lower melting point.

As to the adulterants met with in commercial tallow, they are both numerous and varied in their nature. They include stearines from various sources, bone grease as well as weighting or filling materials of an entirely non-fatty nature.

The genuineness or suitability of a sample of tallow for a given purpose is usually best arrived at in a general way by a determination of (1) the melting point, (2) the proportion of unsaponifiable fatty matter, (3) the free acidity. Sophistication, however, is sometimes practiced so skilfully that other tests are necessary to enable an opinion to be formed.

Tallow melting or rendering is the process whereby the tallow is separated from the membranous and nitrogenous animal tissue with which it is associated. Taken in its widest sense, the term would also indicate the bleaching or refining process to which the tallow is usually subjected, as well as in certain cases treatment for the purpose of hardening, that is raising the melting point of the product.

There are three distinct types of process by which the rendering of the crude animal fats is effected.

(1) *Dry Heating*.—This is the oldest method, and is accomplished in an iron or copper boiler set over a furnace. When the process is carried to its limit, which involves a considerable rise in temperature, the fumes given off are most offensive, so that the method has been to a great extent superseded.

Rendering in steam-jacketed pans is a method based on the same principle, and is adopted for certain special purposes where a comparatively low temperature is sufficient to melt out the fat it is desired to collect.

(2) *Heating with water or steam at atmospheric pressure*.—The fatty tissues are usually chopped up, and are placed in an iron, copper, or lead-lined tank or boiler, and covered with water, which is then heated either by means of a steam coil or with open steam.

Where a high-class fat is required, this method is sometimes adopted.

It may be varied by a sulphuric acid treatment during the melting, this resulting in a larger yield of fat, and also shortening the process.

(3) *Heating by steam under increased pressure*.—The process is conducted in a "digester" or "autoclave," and is perhaps the most efficient and up-to-date of the various methods of rendering tallow.

The digester consists of an upright boiler provided with a perforated false bottom, through which the rendered fat escapes along with the condensed steam, an outlet pipe with stop cock being fixed at the bottom. The rough tissues and fats are fed in through a manhole near the top of the boiler. Steam is generated in a small boiler connected with the digester, and is conveyed into the latter by a pipe, the end of which is carried down below the perforated tray on which the crude fat lies. The steam pipe may be fitted with a rose nozzle, or may be carried round in the form of a coil perforated with numerous small holes so as to expose the whole mass to the action of the steam. Safety valves, blow-off taps, and pressure gauges should be provided, and all escaping steam or gases must, as in the case of every plant dealing with tallow melting, be led away and consumed, so that no nuisance is caused.

This plant may be adapted to the sulphuric acid treatment. The role played by the acid is that of gelatinizing the membranes, causing them to swell and burst, and so allowing the contained oil globules to escape.

Tallow derives much of its market value from its color, hence it is usually subjected to a bleaching process. This may be carried out in connection with the rendering, or it may take the form of a second and separate process. Various bleaching agents are employed, usually of an oxidizing nature. Black oxide of manganese, bichromate of potash, or hypochlorite of soda, along with sulphuric acid, are favorite sources of oxygen, but chromic acid, caustic soda and other chemicals are also employed in some processes. Passing a current of dry air through the melted fat, at a temperature of about 85 deg. C. is also an approved method of bleaching.

The theory on which are based the various processes for hardening tallow consists either in the removal of oleins by filter pressing, or in the transformation by chemical means of oleic acid derivatives into stearic acid products. A mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids is used for the purpose, and there are a variety of different processes too intricate both as regards their theory and practical manipulation to be detailed in these brief notes.

It may be well to observe that tallow is not unfrequently "hardened" and its melting point raised by fraudulent means, namely by the introduction of mineral waxes and even gum resins.—*Oils, Colors and Drysalteries*.

PLENTY OF DEER KILLED.

An exceptionally large amount of venison was killed in New York State this season. Hunters flocked to the woods.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Medina Packing Co., Medina, O., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated.

The Akron Provision Co., Akron, O., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by W. J. Laub, J. G. Muller and others.

The New Process Soap & Perfume Co., Columbus, O., has been incorporated by F. M. Dillie, D. A. Phelps and others.

"Our Soap Company," Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by D. C. Meyers, Stanislaus Lipowicz and G. C. Buse.

McNALLY COTTON OIL TROUBLE.

Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings were brought at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday night against the McNally Oil Company. The action was brought by creditors representing \$5,000. John J. McNally is president of the company, which was capitalized at \$50,000, half paid in. Its plant is located at Berkley. It has been running a year.

HOUSE WHERE STOCKMEN EAT.

The new Transit House at the South St. Joseph (Mo.) Stockyards was opened on Saturday with appropriate festivities. It is a magnificent hostelry, and is likely to make hungry cattlemen think more highly of their beeves when served in true Transit House style. It is under the management of F. B. Carr and his popular wife, who is a charming hostess. This Transit House is worthy of St. Joe and her big stock yards.

LEHIGH TO BUILD STOCKYARDS.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad is encouraged by the increased shipments of Western cattle over its lines. To the end of encouraging the feeding of beef cattle in the East, the company plans to construct stockyards at Manchester, N. Y., and provide for the feeding of 4,000 head of Western shipped cattle each twenty-four hours. The new yards will be on the railroad company's land, near the Swift ice plant, and they will be larger than the old ones.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Frederick E. Hasler (steamships) was proposed for membership.

New members: F. E. Marshall, J. C. Gledhill.

Visitors: W. Garrard, London; A. E. Gunson, Liverpool; J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Tex.; J. M. Browning, Indianapolis; Willis Counselman, Edward F. Chapin, J. J. Silberhorn, Chicago; J. C. Agnew, Duluth; John A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.

VARIETY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Cross Counter-balance Elevator Doors
Cross Horizontal Folding Doors
Fire doors of all descriptions
Blackman Exhaust Fans

77-83 W. Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

Manufacturers and Builders of

Steel Storage and Car Tanks

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PHONE, HARRISON 881

MAY LOSE ITS STOCK YARDS.

Shippers of cattle and cattlemen are fearful that Milwaukee, Wis., will lose her stock yards because of insufficient street facilities for reaching the yards. Some of the regular avenues of access and egress to the yards have been closed on account of contested claims and titles. It is believed that the Milwaukee road has released its title to the land on which the stock yards are located.

LAW AGAINST PRICE RAISING.

Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, finds his country in dire straits. He has introduced a bill in the local parliament providing heavy penalties for what he calls "unreasonable trade competition and unduly enhancing the prices of articles of common competition." The Premier should take a short cut. He should just fix the prices of everything and go for the fellow who varies them.

SERUM TO PROTECT CATTLE.

A belated cable from Berlin, Germany, says: "Professor Loeffler, of Griefswald, has sent in a report to the government on the results of his investigation of the foot and mouth disease among cattle. He says that a means has been found to protect the animals while in stables from contamination by the use of small doses of serum. He advises the inoculation of all cattle bought on the market, and he says if they are treated with the serum they are safe from infection."

THE INDEPENDENTS' SNAGS.

A prominent Texas cattleman who admires the personnel and spirit of the Independent Packing Company's movement makes the following frank statement in regard to the matter of this new packinghouse scheme:

"I believe they are biting off more than they can chew. . . . It is a business proposition. . . . If they bid more on the hoof than the older concerns for cattle they cannot sell dressed beef for less than the others do. Again, \$5,000,000 is not big enough capital for a successful fight with the wealthier older concerns."

CROPS AND COLD WEATHER.

The expected is happening to the corn and the cotton crops. The former was four weeks late, sappy, tender and fruited with a harvest which required the usual length of warm weather to season and ripen it. Chills and damp ground would give it rust. A rain and a sudden burst of hot weather would make it cast its shapes or fruit. Reports from all

over the South indicate some injury of the above character to the cotton. In several States of the South—Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi—and other States. The late corn crop is hurt all over the Northwest by cold weather and frosts.

EIRICK BROS. KEEPS OPEN.

Eirick Bros., the live stock commission merchants at 22 Live Stock Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y., whose bookkeeper has defaulted in something like \$20,000, were stunned by the blow, but kept right on doing business. The firm's doors have not closed. Business went right on. The position of the concern is best stated in the words of a member of the firm. He says: "While it is foolish to state that we do not feel the loss which we have sustained, we want the public to understand that we will be fully able to weather the gale, and we want to correct a false impression to the effect that we are seriously embarrassed financially. We will meet all our obligations. We will do business as if nothing had happened. There never was a time when our doors were closed, and we do not intend to close them."

EASTERN SHEEP AND LAMB FEEDING.

The Eastern consumptive market and a good demand for well finished sheep and lambs are attracting feeders. The Eastern sheep men will do some feeding. A prominent commission man at a big Western center said last week:

"I am picking up stock ewes to send down into the eastern part of Central New York State. The sheep are attracting a good deal of attention down that way. They have plenty of roots and other feed practically unknown in the West that make mutton fast and inexpensively. The sheep that were fed down in the Mohawk Valley last season made good money and attracted attention to the business. I look for a big demand for feeding sheep to go to York State later in the season."

"Stock ewes are also in demand down there. I picked up a carload to-day for a man who is going to raise kindergarten lambs. Ewes for this purpose may be a little aged and fill the bill, as they give a good flow of milk. They will breed them as soon as they get off the cars with the object of putting hot house lambs on the New York market."

"It is hard to predict the extent of feeding operations around St. Paul this winter. Screenings are high priced and the quality poor, and so far the big operators have given no indication that they intend to do much."

PURE FOOD MESS

The Pure Food Commissioners of the various States have got themselves, collectively, in a nice mess by farming out the advertising privileges of their annual report to an ad. man. The Commissioners were made to say to the prospective advertiser that they would accept a few ad. concerns whose goods had the correct quality which they could in-dorse, leaving the inference that the others were no good. The fortunate "few" paid accordingly for the inferential blackmail against their competitors. Then some one makes a report on the ad. "farmer," who, in turn, gets back at the Commissioners in the following deposition or complaint which he serves on the investigating bureau in his libel suit for \$25,000 damages against it:

"We desire to again call the attention of our subscribers to solicitations which are being made by a person giving the name of A. H. Pokorny for advertising in an alleged official book of the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, which is composed of the Pure Food Commissioners of the various States. Prospective advertisers are told that only firms that handle goods of a quality capable of standing the tests required by the various State laws would be asked to take space in the publication. This entire scheme is in the hands of a professional promoter by the name of Meyers, who has made arrangements with the Commissioners to give them 25 per cent. of the profits from the book. The preface is signed by A. H. Jones, of Illinois, president, and J. B. Noble, of Connecticut, secretary. The fact

that the State Commissioners allow their names to be used in this way is astonishing, and the Chicago Wholesale Grocers' Association denounced the scheme, the president stating that he would guarantee from harm any firm that turned them down. It is a sort of official advertising in which concerns are apparently asked by State officials to take advertising space. The 'Chicago Tribune' of November 24, 1901, gave the matter a column of severe criticism. This is the most flagrant attempt at hold-up we have ever investigated.

"Fourth. That heretofore and on or about the 12th day of July, 1902, the plaintiff herein (Meyers) entered into a contract with the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, which said organization, composed of certain officers of the various States of the United States, engaged in superintending and enforcing the dairy and food laws of the various States, and that by the terms of the said contract the plaintiff agreed to compile, print and publish, without expense to the said association, a certain book, which should contain a record of the proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the said association, and also advertisements of various persons, firms and corporations engaged in manufacturing and dealing in various food-stuffs and commodities; that under the terms of the said contract with the said association all the manuscripts and advertisements for the said publication were submitted to a committee of three members of the association, appointed by the president, to whom was given the power to exclude anything which in their judgment should not be properly included in the publication; that under the terms of the said contract the association was to receive 25 per cent. and the plaintiff 75 per cent. of the net profit arising from the sale of the advertisements which were to be inserted in the said publication."



Any way one may look at it the matter has an offensive view. The Pure Food Commissioner is a hard thing to find. The Pure Food Commissioner is a multitudinous quantity more often than not with devious ways. The New York courts will have to thresh out the details of this nasty case of the favored "few." What fair play can food manufacturers expect from Commissioners who thus condescend to discriminate among those who are to expect absolute impartiality at their hands? Official action should be above even the suspicion of official bias of any kind.

SOAP MAKERS

Should know the strength of Caustic Soda and Potash;
The Quality, total fatty acids and impurities in fats, resins
and oils;

The strength of silicate, soda and soda ash, they use.

Mirban, Lavender, Citronella, etc.,

Should be tested for purity.

We can do this for you at reasonable prices.

We make a specialty of analyzing laundry, toilet and
medicated soaps.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Floor A,

PRODUCE EXCHANGE,

• NEW YORK

The NATIONAL PROVISIONER NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

ANOTHER LOOSE MEAT STATEMENT

The American meat packers have to stand all sorts of abuse, and to answer or to ignore all sorts of foolish or untruthful statements. The following is a sample of that class of it which comes from a source which should know better:

"T. H. Matkin, the well-known livestock man, has just had an experience with the beef business which has put him to thinking, and which he submits for the consideration of the public.

"At this time one year ago he bought a carload of fine cattle from Abe Sandusky, of Indianola. The cattle weighed 1,600 pounds each, and he paid \$8 a hundred for them, selling them in Chicago for \$8.40 a hundred. He has just had another load of similar cattle from Mr. Sandusky, bought at the same time of year, and weighing about the same—1,600 pounds each. He paid Mr. Sandusky \$5.15 a hundred this year and sold them in Chicago for \$5.40, exactly \$3 less on the hundred than he sold the same kind of cattle at about the same time a year ago.

"That would not seem an extraordinary circumstance, as prices vary that much and more from year to year; but the extraordinary part is that the Chicago meat trust is disposing of those same cattle when dressed at 1 cent a pound more than they did a year ago."

The item is taken from the Danville, Ill., "News" of Sept. 9. The prices obtained for the cattle are admitted, because they are doubtless correct. The statement, however, that the packers are now selling beef at 1c. per pound more than they did last year is a senseless untruth. Any butcher could have told the editor better, and any cattleman should not need to be told so. In its issue of Sept. 6, 1902, The National Provisioner quoted prime native beeves at \$8 to \$8.85 per 100 pounds alive. On the same date Western dressed beef was selling at 11c. to 11½c. in the carcass. In its issue of Sept. 5, 1903, live beef is quoted at \$5.15 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds, and Western dressed meat at 7¼c. to 8½c. per pound. The live prices are for native steers and the dead prices for native beef. Beeves are averaging 3c. lower on the hoof than last year this time, and carcass beef is more than 3c. per pound cheaper now than then. In the face of the above commercial facts, how can one seriously assert that beef is 1c. per pound higher now? If the cattlemen are getting less for their beeves, the packers are getting relatively less for their carcass stuff. The packer who pays \$5.40 per 100 pounds for live beef has to sell the product at 9c. per pound to get his money back, and that is assuming that the steer dresses 60 per cent. of his live weight, which only the primest beeves do. The selling of beef in the carcass at 8½c. for good straight beef is making the butcher a present of ½c. per pound under wholesale cost. Such facts should please the public, but they bear heavy upon the beef slaughterer.

Such loose talk as some of the press indulges in spreads false information, and does both the live and the dead meat trade harm.

NEW ZEALAND'S PLIGHT

New Zealand is fast feeling the competition of Argentina in the English frozen meat trade. This fact led to the plan of the premier of New Zealand for opening retail meat markets in Great Britain for the sale of colonial produce. Argentina could do the same thing. The pressure of the competition would not be removed; but the foundation of a hurtful meat war would thus be laid. The plight of Maoriland is so pressing that the government has to carefully review and adjust every department of trade if that country is to hold its English market. Distance is bearing heavily upon the cost of transporting antipodean produce to Europe.

FOOD DECEPTIONS OF EUROPE

Paul said to Timothy: "Take a little wine for thy stomach's sake." That was in the good old honest days, before men knew how to make wines out of water, acids and ethers, and it didn't refer to the great bulk of the German and French wines now exported to the United States and sold here as wine of the pure grape. Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, wouldn't advise Timothy to take the decoction drank in America as imported Rhine or Chateau wines. Dr. Wiley, after an inspection trip to Europe, boldly asserts that Americans drink only the labels covering a salicylic acid mixture. He does not insinuate as to the standard brands of champagnes. Fully 80 per cent. of the imported commercial wines we drink are spurious, he is told and believes. Many of the prepared food delicacies from abroad are as fraudulent. Germany is an arch offender in this respect. The United States Government is endeavoring to unmask this foreign deception. The holding up of 300 jills of lading in a short period tells a pretty bad impure or fake food story by itself. The word "imports" is a misnomer.

BANKS INCITING CATTLE SELLING

The rush of cattle to market has been taken as an indication that there are "more in the woods than the law allows." Under ordinary circumstances this would be the case. There is another reason than a large cattle supply to largely account for the recent run. The banks found it easy to place money among stockmen when the beef boom was on. Live-stock declined in price; the asset was thus shrunk. The banks have been pressing stock raisers for money. The beef steer was their quickest asset and the stock were sold. Besides, cattle raisers did not wish to face an-

other winter on the present outlook of crops and beef, so they took no chances. The best stock are being kept back in many sections of the West for rewintering. This, with the holding off of the big feeders, will make the price of prime beeves much higher than at present. The cattle market is already feeling the rise, and beef must feel it also before another month.

PROVISIONS FEEL A NUDGE

The packers since Sept. 1 have experienced an increased cash demand for export provisions. The domestic demand, especially in the South and Southwest, has also improved. These symptoms have produced an increased demand for hogs. This fact, in connection with the improvement in the general quality of the shipments, has steadily forced the price of hogs up from its recent very low basis. Another noticeable feature of trading, disclosed by the export lists, is that Germany is taking more lard from us and there are signs of heavier meat exports to that country. The hog market points higher. That would suggest a generally higher level for lard and hog products. Lard and pork are more than apt to command more money during the fall and winter trading. Cured products may not.

INTELLIGENT MEAT RAISING

One of the most potent influences in the development of prime beef growing is the American Agricultural Experiment Station, which is usually a foster child of the United States Government and an adjunct of some excellent State agricultural college. These institutions have long since abandoned the generalities which have hitherto passed for knowledge. They have got to the plain facts and are yearly turning out practical information based upon actual tests, and hundreds of properly trained and instructed young men who disseminate the data and grueling which they have received at these institutions. The beef raisers have received incalculable aid from these experiment stations. Their influence upon the beef type is noticeable. While the stock raiser is growing the stock and testing the market, the agricultural college is experimenting for him with livestock, feeds and other factors in the business, saving the stockmen much of the time, cost and trouble of this exploration. The institutions aim at the plain facts, and the general effect is felt all through the meat-raising industry.

THAT LARD "CORNER"

The present lard movement is called a "lard corner." Those who are in it do not expect to reach the end of the operations until about 200,000 tierces are secured at a cost something under \$4,000,000. Back of that is an interesting lard situation and ahead a rise in lard unless new factors break the spell or clog selling.

The National Provisioner

NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

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THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.
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DR. J. H. SENNER.....President

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TELEPHONE NO. 5200 BROAD.

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We do not consider that papers returned to our office is notice to discontinue.

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Valuable Advance Information Exclusively to Advertisers.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited, and the co-operation of all packers, mill owners and superintendents, managers, employees and other thinkers is earnestly desired. Clear, concise articles are especially welcome. News items, local newspaper clippings or any information likely to interest the trade will be thankfully received.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office, or to any agent bearing the written authorization of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER to collect. No other payments can be recognized. Make checks, drafts, P. O. orders, etc., payable to the order of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York.

USE THE "HAM & BEEF" RETAINER AND SAVE MONEY

THE HAM CASING COMPANY, PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
1217 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This invention is a Casing for boiling Boneless Hams. It is a device that saves time, labor and money. It saves shrinkage, increases the flavor of the meat, and gives the ham a beautiful shape and appearance.

Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions.

Hogs were weak and partly 10c. lower. Corn was a little firmer early in the day, but was subjected to frequent changes. Hog products showed early further lower tendencies outside of September lard. The September lard "shorts" were further squeezed at an advanced price. October and January options all around for the products were early 10c. lower, followed by small reactions and frequent changes. The general features of the market are as in our weekly review upon another page.

By noon to-day there was an advance of fully 45 points against September lard shorts.

Cottonseed Oil.

Begins to feel in a very light way the steadily declining lard and tallow markets, more especially the former, after its late huge declines for new crop options; but only small changes in prices possible at once for the oil on account of the closely sold up offerings of it. Sales in New York 100 bbls. prime yellow, September, at 41¼c.; 200 bbls. do., November, at 36¼c. @ 36½c., now offered at 36¼c. and 36c. bid. December, 35½c. @ 36c. Market otherwise essentially as in our weekly review in another column.

Tallow.

In New York has further declined. City melters sold 300 hhds. at the lower price of 4¾c. The late decline in lard further upsets the market. Weekly contract deliveries were made up to Wednesday at 5c., and those that were made yesterday (Thursday) were at 4¾c. for about 200 hhds. Sale, probably a "re-sale" of 100 tierces city, edible, at a decline to 5¼c., Chicago, quotes dullness and a weak market and some uncertainty over prices, with a rumored sale of prime packers at 5¼c. Other features in weekly review in another column.

Oleo Stearine.

Strong at 8¾c., in New York.

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending Sept. 19:

Chicago	84,518
Kansas City	15,531
St. Joseph	10,038
St. Louis	7,088
Cudahy	368
Wichita	15
New York and Jersey City.....	44,949
Cincinnati	3,310
Detroit	2,263

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending Sept. 19:

	Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1902.	
Chicago	83,891	4,362,086
Kansas City...	36,368	1,356,219
St. Joseph	29,145	1,239,669
St. Louis	27,152	1,011,144
Cudahy	3,774	360,149
Ottumwa	6,991	337,490
Cedar Rapids..	6,446	288,834
Wichita	2,085	256,358
Nebraska City..	2,140	123,178
Bloomington ...	455	51,312
Cincinnati	9,055	
Indianapolis ..	12,319	
Louisville	5,310	
New York and Jersey City..	27,550	
Detroit	4,635	

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending Sept. 19:

Chicago	56,209
Kansas City	28,766
St. Joseph	15,872
St. Louis	28,383
Cudahy	464
Wichita	280
Louisville	612
New York and Jersey City.....	8,718
Detroit	1,542
Cincinnati	2,825

OLEO AND STOCK AT ROTTERDAM.

The amount of American oleo and stock on hand at Rotterdam on September 13 was 2,431 tierces and 8,205 tierces at the same time last year.

Advertising

is to Commerce what Steam is to Machinery—the great propelling power, and THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is the powerful medium for pushing your business among its trades.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

COMPOSITION OF MILK AND CREAM.

The changes occurring during the separation of cream from milk in cream separators in regard to dry substance, ashes, fat, sugar, casein and phosphoric acid are very interesting from the standpoint of nutrition.

	Dry Substance.	Ash.	Fat.	Milk Sugar.	Casein.	Total Phos- phoric Acid.
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
Full milk	15.41	0.68	5.86	4.96	2.88	0.176
Skim milk	10.23	0.72	0.09	5.28	3.24	0.184
Cream	54.20	0.28	50.88	2.38	1.15	0.096

From 80 quarts of milk were obtained 70.8 quarts of skim milk and 9.2 quarts, or 11.5 per cent. of cream. Of the total amount of fat contained in the milk, 98 per cent. was removed by centrifugation. The composition of the full milk, skim milk and cream is then as follows:

THE MARRIAGE DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE.

John Marriage, of Kiowa County, Kansas, is trying to produce a perfect beef type of animal. The breed is commonly called "Marriage" cattle. The type is distinctly American. The breed is a deep red, no horn, and as silky as the Aberdeen Angus. They are as good milkers as the Jerseys and as good beefers as the Angus—a double-purpose beast, which is produced after the following formula:

The foundation cow was the pure bred Devonshire, bought by his father thirty-five years ago. Bred to a pedigreed Holstein-Friesian bull, weighing 2,400 pounds, the product was a red cow, an excellent milker, named Cherry. She by a red brindled Aberdeen-Angus bull produced a pair of brindly roan heifers, and to a red Cruikshank brought several dark red, hornless cattle, which proved useful beef and butter makers and very hardy.

The present herd began twenty-one years ago with the choice of three of these, named Faith, Hope and Charity. These were mated with an imported Suffolkshire bull, weighing 2,550 pounds, and in turn a Norfolk polled bull was used.

This crossing produced the present Marriage cattle.

SOAP IN AUSTRALIA.

Some American, English and French fancy soaps are sold in Australia. In regard to this A. d'Estampes, writing to the "American Soap Journal," says:

"As for household washing soaps, there is only one foreign soap sold in Australia, i. e., 'Sunlight Soap.'

The Australian public, like all others, buys foreign toilet soaps and Sunlight soap, not because they are better than those manufactured in Australia, but because they come from afar and have to pay a big price for it. Whoever was ever a prophet in his own country?

"A lady in Sydney was asking a friend in a druggist shop: 'What is this "Savon" soap made of?' She was buying French Savon and would not buy American, English or Australian soaps for her skin, believing that this Savon was of a special composition.

"American manufacturers, to be able to compete for the Australian soaps, will have to learn first to make soap in less than six or seven days over a kettle and not to let it lay ten or twelve days in kettle when made before framing, or about one month before their soap is ready for the market.

"In Australia the soap is ready for market seven days after tallow goes into the kettle, and often in less time than that.

"No, at present American manufacturers

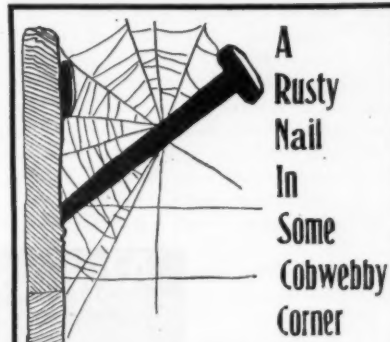
cannot compete with their Australian confreres for laundry soaps; they have woefully neglected the use of silicate, are too long making their soaps, and in consequence need larger profits than the Australian makers to pay their way.

"An American by birth, I was twenty-seven years in Australia and had nine factories of my own there, so I know what I am talking about."

BRITISH PREMIER OBJECTS TO FOOD TAX.

The political chess play of Premier Balfour and ex-Secretary of the Colonies Hon. Joseph Chamberlain over protection in lieu of free trade as a British policy, brings out the bone of contention that disrupted the Cabinet. Chamberlain wishes a tariff on meats and other food stuffs, along with the other articles in the schedule. Balfour balks at taxing food. He says as much in these words in his letter of "regrets" to the retiring Minister:

"If there has ever been any difference between us in connection with this matter, it has only been with regard to the practicability of a proposal which would seem to require on the part of the colonies a limitation in the all-round development of a protective policy, and on the part of this country the establishment of a preference in favor of important colonial products. On the first of these requirements I say nothing; but if the



is not the right place for Employees to hang their belongings.

Lockers built of Expanded Metal

are open meshed on all sides, yet the material is neither jointed or interwoven.

To Learn Cost—Write

MERRITT & CO., 1009 RIDGE AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

second involves, as it most certainly does, a taxation, however light, upon foodstuffs, I am convinced with you that public opinion is not yet ripe for such an arrangement. The reasons may easily be found in past political battles and present political misrepresentations."

CENTENNIAL WEEK PROGRAMME.

Revision of the programme for Chicago's Centennial week was completed yesterday by the committee in charge. One of the most attractive features was settled in the afternoon when word was received from Washington that the Federal Government would lend the marine band to take part in the mass meeting at the Auditorium Theatre Thursday evening at the close of the celebration. Mayor Low, of New York, will be the principal speaker.



THE MATERIAL

used in constructing the **BURT EXHAUST HEAD** is the best that can be purchased.

It is built by skilled labor, has lasting qualities, will cost nothing for repairs, and will give permanent satisfaction.

There is a decided advantage in buying the

BURT EXHAUST HEAD,

because it is the most modern, and if not exactly as represented you may return it.

The Burt Exhaust Heads purchased from you are a complete success, and are giving everyone connected with our works satisfaction and comfort.

EMPORIUM (PA.) IRON WORKS.

Write for some interesting literature about it.

BURT MFG. CO. AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.

DIXON'S FLAKE GRAPHITE

Always Welcome



Swift's
Premium
Hams and Bacon

Absolutely the finest smoked meats
for all seasons and all occasions.

SWIFT'S
PREMIUM
U.S. INSPECTION

Branded on the Rind of each Piece.

Swift's
Silver Leaf
Lard

Swift & Company U.S.A.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AN A1 SUPPLY HOUSE.

At the time when the new Hammond plant was first opened to public inspection, it was noticeable that there had been an enormous amount of expert pipe, valve fitting and plumbing done. This work was high class. Both Messrs. K. H. Bell and O. W. Christian-son used great care in selecting the best equipped house to handle this large and important contract, and it was finally given to the Davies Warehouse and Supply Company, of 20 N. Clark street, Chicago.

This enterprising firm is composed of progressive men, who are reaching out for the best trade. Their yearly business with the Union Stock Yards runs into thousands of dollars, and they have a number of accounts of equal volume. W. B. Davis is the president and manager; J. H. Duggan is the vice-president, and Eugene Buehler is the secretary and treasurer of the company. All three are very popular with the trade, whose acquaintance they have enjoyed for many years.

The Davies Warehouse & Supply Company control a great many specialties used exclusively in packinghouses, refrigerator plants and lard refineries. The Davies & Duggan all iron draw-off cock which prevents the formation of verdigris, and thereby assures cleanliness, is in great demand.

The D. & D. Ball Lever Safety Valve is a large, quick opening valve of first-class workmanship and perfect construction. On piping and flanged fittings the Davies W. & S. Co. enjoy an enviable reputation. E. Lawson's Climax Coupling for ammonia and direct expansion refrigeration is handled by this firm, and wherever the Davies goods go, satisfaction is given. In addition to the formidable business done by them in steam fittings, valves, and so forth, the Davies Warehouse & Supply Company handle a full and general line of wooden lard pails, Fuller's earth, parchment paper (perfect brand) and English salt for fine meats. They are agents for Bousfield & Co., of Bay City, Mich., and Two Rivers Manufacturing Company, of Two Rivers, Mich.

A further evidence of the satisfaction to be gained by trading with the Davies house is found in the splendid growth and development of their business. The year 1903 will show, if the remaining three months correspond to the three months now closing, an increase of more than 40 per cent. over 1902.

PATENTS.

No. 738,761. Apparatus for Cooling Air. William G. Bloss, Pontiac, Ill. Filed January 28, 1903. Serial No. 140,944.

No. 738,925. Fertilizer Mixer. Ralston A. Moore, Tennille, Ga. Filed June 29, 1903. Serial No. 163,652.

No. 739,227. Disintegrator. Joseph M. Schutz, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Schutz-O'Neill Company, Minneapolis, Minn., a corporation of Minnesota. Filed May 10, 1900. Serial No. 16,114.

No. 739,270. Vegetable or Meat Cutter. William F. Wagner, Peoria, Ill. Filed September 27, 1901. Serial No. 76,760.

No. 738,186. Hair Dryer. Henry V. Halli-

well, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half to William R. Smith, New York, N. Y. Filed February 25, 1903. Serial No. 145,001.

No. 738,276. Implement for Stretching Hides. Ross J. Barton, Antoine, Ark. Filed May 29, 1903. Serial No. 159,264.

No. 738,510. Refrigerator or Cold Storage Room. Edward J. Wisp, St. Louis, Mo. Filed August 1, 1902. Serial No. 117,954.

No. 738,702. Lard Compound. John G. Scheinert, Chicago, Ill. Assignor of one-half to Charles E. Cahn, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 12, 1903. Serial No. 143,000.

No. 738,709. Process for Making Glue and Gelatine. Hermann Weiss, Hilchenbach, Germany. Filed November 21, 1902. Serial No. 132,334.

IMMENSE GOAT SKIN INDUSTRY.

A new industry is offering itself to the farmers and manufacturers of the United States. The fact that \$25,000,000 worth of goat skins are now annually imported into the United States, and that her enterprising manufacturers are now obliged to send half way around the world for a large share of them, suggests that the farmers of the country have a great opportunity to put a large share of this sum into their own pockets, and that the entire sum may be divided between our producers and manufacturers.

A statement just presented by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, shows that importations of goatskins into the United States are now running at the rate of \$25,000,000 per annum, and that a large share of these are brought from India, China, Arabia and south-eastern Russia. The increasing popularity of certain classes of kid leather for footwear, as well as gloves, has increased very greatly the demand for goatskins in the United States within recent years. In 1885 the value of goatskins imported was about \$4,000,000; by 1890 it had grown to \$9,000,000; by 1898 it was \$15,000,000; in 1900 it was \$22,000,000, and in 1903, \$25,000,000 in round numbers.

Of this large sum of money sent out of the country to purchase goatskins, \$7,000,000 went to India, nearly \$2,000,000 to China, \$2,500,000 to France, 1,500,000 to Russia, 1,500,000 to Brazil, \$1,000,000 to Argentina, and another million to Arabia. From India, which took less than \$5,000,000 worth of merchandise of all kinds from the United States last year, and has increased her purchases from us less than \$2,000,000 in a decade, we have increased our importations of goatskins alone from \$2,000,000 in 1892 to \$7,500,000 in 1902. From Brazil, which has reduced her imports from the United States from \$15,000,000 in 1895 to \$10,000,000 in 1903, our purchases of goatskins last year were \$1,500,000. France, Russia, the United Kingdom, Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, Arabia, China, southern Africa, Argentina and Mexico also contribute liberally to the supply of goatskins to make up the \$25,000,000 worth of this product brought into the United States annually.

The farmers of the United States are apparently making no effort to reap any part of this golden harvest for themselves. The

census of 1900 showed the total number of goats in the United States to be less than 2,000,000, and when it is understood that the skins of probably 20,000,000 goats were required to make the \$25,000,000 worth imported last year, it would be seen that the supply from the United States could have formed but a small share of the total consumption. Yet the fact that a large share of our supply of this important import comes from India, China, France, and Mexico suggests that there are large areas in the United States which might produce goats successfully and in sufficiently large numbers to supply the entire home demand.

The following table shows the value of the goatskins imported into the United States since 1885:

Value of Goatskins Imported Into the United States, 1885 to 1903.

Year.	Dollars.	Year.	Dollars.
1885....	4,197,376	1895....	10,954,827
1886....	5,649,993	1896....	10,304,395
1887....	5,848,128	1897....	11,328,162
1888....	6,369,411	1898....	15,776,001
1889....	7,668,472	1899....	18,488,326
1890....	9,106,082	1900....	21,987,674
1891....	11,433,745	1901....	20,577,033
1892....	11,557,967	1902....	25,478,179
1893....	13,273,502	1903....	24,928,729
1894....	8,995,769		

The following table shows the value of goatskins imported from the principal countries which were the source of supply in 1902, the detailed figures for 1903 being not yet available:

Importation of Goatskins from the Principal Sources of Supply, 1892 and 1902.

Country.	Dollars.
British East Indies.....	7,577,616
France.....	2,611,880
Mexico.....	2,081,697
Chinese Empire.....	1,823,273
Russia.....	1,595,307
Brazil.....	1,495,358
United Kingdom.....	1,138,646
Aden.....	1,094,367
Argentina.....	1,055,040
Germany.....	752,850
Turkey.....	720,836
Venezuela.....	412,275
Austria-Hungary.....	399,916
French Africa.....	337,019
Netherlands.....	295,268
Peru.....	228,502

BIG MEAT DELIVERIES.

The following Chicago deliveries of meats for the week ending September 19 for the years given shows increased general tonnage in packinghouse products:

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Cured meats,			
lbs.	2,433,906	1,734,658	2,967,724
Dressed beef,			
lbs.	3,367,715	2,449,892	4,306,971
Lard, lbs.	1,023,796	358,270	1,169,560
Total lbs.	6,825,417	4,542,840	8,444,255
Week Sept. 12.....	6,422,008	5,473,365	8,333,992
Week Sept. 5.....	6,596,415	4,642,408	7,535,007
Week Aug. 29.....	4,754,951	6,272,437	7,246,705
Week Aug. 22.....	5,933,651	5,478,832	8,812,929
Week Aug. 15.....	5,883,510	5,971,386	12,202,969
Week Aug. 8.....	5,393,613	5,800,712	11,706,006
Week Aug. 1.....	5,534,819	6,010,990	10,746,570
Week July 25.....	5,084,051	4,773,358	10,051,272
Week July 18.....	7,962,385	6,734,083	9,051,321
Week July 11.....	8,228,921	6,511,583	8,079,118
Week July 3.....	3,785,515	3,534,965	6,523,531

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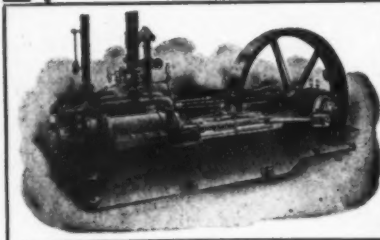
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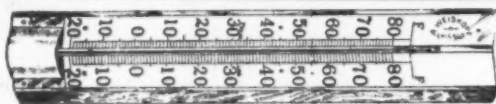


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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The ice plant at San Bernardino, Cal., will be enlarged.

J. M. Meffert and J. H. Taylor, Ocala, Fla., will erect an ice plant.

The Cincinnati Ice Co., Cincinnati, O., is contemplating an increase of facilities.

The Coatesville Ice Co., Coatesville, Pa., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

The Merchants' Ice Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has increased capital from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

The Old Dominion Brewing & Ice Co., has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with capital of \$700,000, by Fritz Goetz, Chicago; Ebenezer C. Hay, Newark; Theodore Rem-ecke and West Richardson, Newport News, and E. I. Smith, New York.

OLEOMARGARINE LAW INSTRUCTIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has called the attention of collectors to the fact that the oleomargarine laws provide that retail dealers in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages in quantities not exceeding ten pounds. The commissioner says that certain dealers in oleomargarine claim to have been misinformed in regard to the law. Under the law a retail dealer is permitted to sell as much as ten pounds at one sale, but as the same section of the law requires him to sell it from the original stamped package, and section 3 of the act precludes his selling the original stamped package without payment of special tax as a wholesale dealer, the only course for him to pursue under the circumstances is to sell this quantity directly from the original stamped package, and deliver it in another package properly marked and branded.

FOREIGN FOODS HELD UP.

There are more than 300 shipments of foreign foods now held up by the U. S. Treasury Department pending analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Ag-

riculture under the provisions of the recent food exclusion law of Congress. The Treasury is now considering the advisability of releasing these shipments under a guarantee bond as to purity and for the payment of duty. The Treasury fears that it has not the power to so bond without special legislation for that purpose.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending September 19 of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

	Oil			—Beef.—			—Lard.—		
	cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Etruria, Liverpool	5056	873						100	270
Aurania, Liverpool		314							
Georgie, Liverpool		941		125			100	360	748
Majestic, Liverpool	1339	3149		100			21		465
New York, Southampton		2813							200
Mesaba, London	320	60		105	25			175	5865
Brooklyn City, Bristol	750	63							5200
Colorado, Hull	400	1011	826	10			25	460	9307
Furnessia, Glasgow		537	672	83	48		50	365	410
Laurentian, Glasgow	351		192	18					
Thespis, Manchester			10					1150	749
Pretoria, Hamburg			50			267	55	9096	5435
Bleucher, Hamburg								6166	75
Statendam, Rotterdam	5764					36		725	3570
Finland, Antwerp	2665		790	50			75	200	700
British Empire, Antwerp	8250		210			100		100	
Grosser Kurfurst, Bremen			85			491	100		1300
La Savoie, Havre								25	100
Dona Maria, Havre	855								
Seriphos, Bordeaux	500							305	1815
Island, Baltic			191	30	425	30	572	2239	
United States, Baltic				25	115		100		1650
Calabria, Mediterranean	1060		46						
Citta di Milano, Mediterranean									
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean		165		25	8	34	50		1375
Seriphos, Mediterranean									350
Dovedale, South Africa									175
Total	24535	8263	11360	571	1509	764	19909	50498	
Last week	32606	7715	14410	560	742	806	917	5109	58133
Same time in 1902	10797	2910	6277	1250	576	870	141	6020	32596



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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the *bbi.*, except lard, which is quoted by the *owl.*, in *lca.*, pork and beef by the *bbi.*, or *herce*, and hogs by the *owl.*

Materially Lower, Followed by Steadier Markets, and Then by a Declining Tendency and Varying—Corn Crop News Affecting New Crop Options—September "Shorts" Being Squeezed at Much Higher Prices—Otherwise Irregular and Lower Conditions—Large Lard Exports—Good Home Consumption of Meats.

The hog products markets suffered early in the week, in sharp declines, more especially other than the September deliveries, and particularly the new crop options, from the fine corn crop weather, with a dismissal of the scare reports of the extent of the crop yield. Yet even September pork was then materially lower, however that September lard and ribs were very well maintained. Indeed, September and October ribs then showed an advance, while the other products were going substantially lower, and because the ribs, as well, controlled, were put in price against shorts in them. Later in the week the September lard was advanced against "shorts" in it, but the market otherwise was weak.

As corn prices dropped from the top prices of Wednesday of the previous week to Monday of this week fully $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for the September delivery, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. for December and May, it was clear that the new crop hog products would be sharply influenced to lower prices, and that the near deliveries would be somewhat influenced by the developments in the new crop months, whatever temporary changes in prices would happen against Sep-

tember "shorts." Thus on Monday September pork was down 50c.; October do., 47c.; January, 40c., and May, 32c., with lard 5 points off on September, 20 points on October, 22 points on December and 25 points on January, while ribs were up 12@15 points on September and October, and down 15 points on January. On Tuesday there was a slight recovery, $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c., on the prices of corn. Pork then advanced 25c. on September and October, 10c. on January, lard 12 points on September, 5 points on December and 10 points on January, while October was 5 points lower, and ribs advanced 10@12 points on September and October. On Wednesday corn was doing a little better, since light frosts were predicted for the corn belt; the hog products were then very irregular; September lard was wanted to cover short contracts, and advanced 20 points; October lard was down 15 points, and December 2 points up, while September and October pork closed down 10c. and ribs 2@5 points, while May pork was up 5c. On Thursday the early market outside of September lard was lower, as corn had declined, the frost news unimportant; early in the day May Pork was down 12c., October lard 10 points, and ribs 2@7 points. But September lard jumped up against "shorts" fully 22 points, and was then to \$10.05. The decline for the day was fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $1\frac{1}{4}$ for corn, 10@12 points on October lard, 10 points on October ribs, fully 42 to 70c. on pork.

There had been some buying by foreigners at the inside prices of January lard and ribs, and some covering by outsiders of January. The packers met all demands promptly.

There has been at times a good deal of liquidation of the new crop options of the hog products. It had been well understood that

a good many outsiders had got in on the long side of the new crop months under the belief that as the corn crop was a late one that it would be severely damaged by frost; therefore, that the hog products would have a sharp upward turn with corn. As the reports came along of little damage to the corn crop the outside speculative element became disgusted and quitted holdings as promptly as possible of provisions, and forced the market to a lower basis than would have resulted otherwise.

Yet we think that however erratic the near deliveries have been and materially lower at times, that they are likely to show a turn the other way, spasmodically, as against September and October "shorts," as they show themselves, and that until the "shorts" in September and October are well protected, that even the new crop options will not settle permanently to prices that would conform more to the outlook for large supplies of fats and meats.

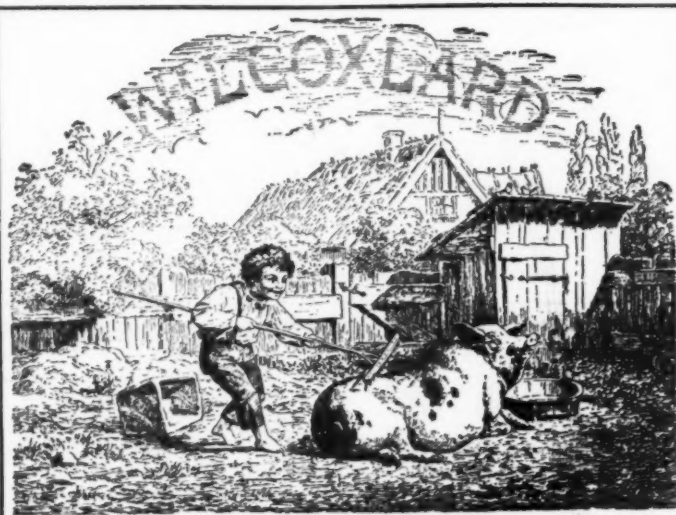
An enormous quantity of lard has been shipped to Europe, as was implied in our review of the previous week, the official figures showed over 16,000,000 pounds exported last week, against 9,550,000 pounds corresponding week in the previous year; yet there is still a large stock of the lard at the West, since the hogs are yielding a larger percentage of it than at this time last year, while the home consumption of it is of a conservative order, whatever freer use of the lard is being made in Europe by sources which will have only pure lard and by reason, as well, of the attractive buying prices there as compared with the open market rates here. The large exports will go, in part, to some continental markets that hold very small stocks; therefore, they can be handled promptly to consumers. At the same time the continental people say that they do not care to buy cash or near deliveries of lard in this country because of their uncertainty over the outcome of the liquidation of the

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September and October deliveries of it here, and notwithstanding the fact that the lard is offered them at prices that ignore the September lard option market, and take a certain number of points above the October option price for it as the trading basis. New York and other Eastern markets are having the lard offered them at prices much under the strained September option price at Chicago, and from various Western sources. The September lard option at Chicago at this writing is \$10.05, while it may have even more abnormal value, as further short interest appears, yet there is lard offered from some Western points, outside of Chicago, in New York as low as \$8.25, which cannot be sold at that.

And there would seem to be a good deal of the lard from time to time outside of Chicago crowding upon Eastern markets, demanding shipments. Of course a good deal of this low priced lard is in second-hand packages, not suited for contract deliveries; nevertheless, it would meet consumers' wants. The whole market is a puzzle. It is confronted by the feature of close holding of contract grades against "shorts," and yet we are getting to a period of the season when even more important hog supplies will come forward; the packing will be steadily enlarging; therefore, that prices should be made more attractive to buyers for an increased consumption.

Usually packers, as a season comes along, such is about to be had, of large hog supplies, are arranged on the bear side of the hog products in order to get hogs upon a reasonable basis for packing operation. But it would appear this year as if the September and October deals will have to be got rid of before the markets can settle down to the normal situations of supplies and demands.

With large foreign crops assured, there is no question of exceptionally liberal supplies of meats and fats for the coming year. Therefore there is a fair prospect of more favorable prices for buyers of them after the near future manipulation is over, or when the packing season is well advanced.

The average weight of the hogs at Chicago last week was 259 lbs., against 259 lbs. in the previous week, 246 lbs. in the corresponding week of 1902 and 253 lbs. in 1901.

Chicago reports made the average price of hogs in last week \$5.81 per 100 lbs., the highest in three months, yet \$1.66 lower than the best prices of the year, but \$1.75 lower than the corresponding week of last year.

In New York an active business still in compound lard, chiefly at 7½c. and a fair business in Western steam lard at low prices by comparison with Chicago, or from \$8.25 to \$8.26½ for 1,250 tierces, part in second-hand packages. City steam lard sold at \$8.00@8.25 for 150 tierces. Mess pork moderately wanted for export, with 300 barrels sold at \$15@16. Family mess is up to \$19.

Short clear pork sold at \$15@17.75, as to grade. An active business was done in city pickled bellies or fully 105,000 pounds at 10@10½c. for 12 lbs. average, 9@9½c. for 14 lbs. average, 10½@11c. for 10 lbs. average; 7,000 loose pickled shoulders at 5½@6½c.; 4,000 loose pickled hams at 11½@12½c.; 30 boxes dry salted clear bellies at 10½c.

Exports for last week from Atlantic ports: 4,600 bbls. pork, 16,167,721 lbs. lard, 13,182,145 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,931 bbls. pork, 9,551,222 lbs. lard, 11,982,328 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—The market is slow, especially on English demand, but stocks are moderate and prices firmly held. City extra India mess, tierces, \$14.50@16.00; barrelled mess, \$9.00; packet, \$9.50@10; family, \$11.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The general tone of the market is rather weaker than it has been and the effort to mark up values checked, at least temporarily. Large cattle receipts were no doubt a factor in the depression. We quote:

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, moved in a small way at 12½c., but promptly receded from the price. There are a number of even money bids, out the packers are giving them no consideration.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. up, are well cleaned up at 10½c. and being held fractionally higher. A sale of moderate volume in connection with sides was effected at the price.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. up, offer at 10½c., but are not a popular offering at the price. Fractionally lower offers are rejected.

TEXAS STEERS moved in a limited way at 12c. Light weights sold in considerably larger volume at a variety of prices.

HEAVY NATIVE COWS are well worked down at 10½c., and are now held at 10¼c. Lights are not popular. They have sold in a small way at 10¼c.

BRANDED COWS were the star feature of the market, 35,000 having sold at 9c. Supplies are still generous and variously held at 9@9¼c.

NATIVE BULLS range from 8c. to 9¼c., according to date of off.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Desirable offerings are small and held at prices said to be prohibitive. Accumulations are very light, despite which tanners respond but charily to asking prices.

NO. 1 BUFFS, free of brands and grubs, 40-60 lbs., offer at 9c., with 8c. for twos. While operation is of an indifferent character, prices are firmly held.

NO. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are in active request at 9½c., the supply being inadequate to the call.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are an indifferent factor. Nominal prices, 7½@8½c.

NO. 1 COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, are scarce at 9¼c. Twos bring 8¼c.

BULLS are fairly salable at 8@7c. In some cases they are held fractionally higher.

NO. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are in good request at 10½c., and for prime stock have brought 11c. Long haired skins are also in good request at 9½@9¾c.

NO. 1 CALF SKINS, 8-15 lbs., are in active request for good country skins at 11½c.

DEACONS are well sustained at from 60c. to 80c.

HORSE HIDES range from \$3.47 to \$3.50.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both packed and country markets keep fairly well cleaned up. We quote: Green salted packer lambs, 90c.; green salted packer shearlings, 90c.; green salted country shearlings, 60@75c.; green salted country lambs, 65@80c.

BOSTON.

Tanners are still in possession of a few hides, and their present views do not exceed 8½c. for buffs. As these are being generally held at 9c., it is obvious that little business is being transacted in this line. Taken altogether, the attitude of tanners is apathetic, as the present leather situation, combined with the prospective hide supply, both militate against operation. Offerings of New England are small and firmly held at 8½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

General conditions are improved, owing to a more favorable leather market. We quote: City steers, 10@10½c.; country steers, 9½@10c.; city cows, 8½@9c.; country cows, 8¼@8¾c.; bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—The early part of the week promised well, but the present trend is rather easy. We quote: City natives, 12c.; city butt brands, 10c.; city Colorado, 10c.; city cows, 9c.; city bulls, 9c.

SUMMARY.

The market is fairly sustained, but only fairly. The large cattle receipts and rather lame leather situation has tended to check the attempted advance. Desirable country offerings are scarce and alleged to be held at prohibitive prices, which are said to be restricting operation. Boston prices are firm, despite the apathetic attitude of tanners, who are disinclined to operate beyond immediate necessity. New England are scarce and firmly held at 8½c. Philadelphia shows a healthy tone. New York opened the week in brisk tendency, but the present situation can hardly be called either strong or active.

GEORGIA HITS BOLL WEEVIL.

The Mexican boll weevil and its invasion of Texas has attracted the attention of Georgia. At a meeting in that State on the subject of restricting the shipments of seed from Texas, the following resolution was passed:

"The regulation of the Georgia State Board of Entomology shall be amended as follows: It shall be unlawful for any firm, person, or corporation to bring into the State of Georgia, or to have in possession, for any purpose, any living Mexican boll weevil, or any bolls, squares, plants or cottonseed containing same, or the pupae, larvae or eggs thereof. No cottonseed shall be shipped into the State of Georgia from points in Texas or Louisiana without being accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorized entomologist, stating that the said seed has been fumigated in such manner as to destroy any boll weevils, larvae or pupae, which may be contained therein."

CATTLE IN CUBA.

One of the principal industries in Cuba formerly was cattle raising, and while in 1899 but very little cattle were on the island, statistics show that 289,324 cattle were imported during 1900; in 1901, 363,793; and in 1902, 267,281. During the same period the following number were slaughtered: In 1900, 171,071; in 1901, 174,887, and in 1902, 176,362. From these figures it is very evident that the importations far exceed the needs of home consumption, and when the natural increase during the period stated is considered, it can be safely asserted that cattle raising will again become one of the most extensive industries of the island. There are numerous tracts of land well fitted for this purpose. The cattle fatten well and produce meat of good quality. The percentage of loss on account of sickness is very small. In 1901, 689,353 were registered, and at the end of the past year the registration shows 999,862 head of cattle. Competent authorities assure me that nearly 2,000,000 head of cattle were registered in Cuba prior to 1895.—Consular Report.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The keynote of the market this week has been fear of reselling, or going short of the market because of falling off of demands and we called attention in our previous review to this as a possible factor, as follows: "We believe that there is some little tallow held on speculation and that these offerings may disturb the market despite firmness of melters," particularly if because of its efforts were made to sell tallow "short."

The fact was that everybody had been too bullish over tallow prices, two or three weeks since, and that because of the large consumption of tallow by the soap and compound-makers and the freer turning of the beef fat to the makers of the stearine, that there was then apprehended scarcity of tallow and of higher prices in consequence, by speculators, and who, in instances, were at that time freely buying. And the melters as well began in that early period having extreme views over prices, since they found their productions well taken up ahead.

But not all of the large sales that were then taking place of even edible tallow were to home consumers or exporters, and while the melters were well sold up, yet there were moderate quantities of the tallow at least that were likely to come upon the market from second hands at any time, either here or at the west.

And the nervousness among secondhand holders over realizing and the disposition as well to sell "short," was partly due to the exhibition of the indifference of the soap makers over buying, since the soapmakers had said that "the situation is getting too bullish for us," and "we will allow the holders to carry their supplies." Moreover, the soapmakers were never better situated for indifference over a market, as they are carrying larger supplies than usual.

Besides these outside offerings to sell, the melters this week at the east will begin making accumulations, as they substantially completed their more important contracts with the soapmakers and others, with the close of the previous week; very soon the melters, it is thought by the soapmakers, will be seeking a market for some of their productions rather than put them in store.

It cannot be said that the melters, as yet, are willing to sell at the lower prices made by the "short" or other sales; trading that has been done substantially make the market, since there are other lots on offer at the decline and not wanted.

The melters over the west, as well as at the east, say that their supplies are well bought up, but there is believed to be at the west more tallow than here held on speculation, and of course where the tallow is held by outside sources the melters can never feel sure that the market can be regulated through their own supplies. While tallow has had upset prices through the features indicated, the prices of oleo stearine have been advancing.

The decline in city, hhd. tallow was marked

by the sale, not from melters' hands at the beginning of the week of 200 hhds., at 5c., for delivery this side of the first half of October; a local soapmaker took it. On the succeeding day (Tuesday) there was an offer to sell by the same source city, hhds., at 4½c., with 4¼c. bid; it was said then that there were offers to make sales from secondhands of prime western packers, delivered in New York as low as 5½c., although Chicago, from its packers' hands, was talking up to 5¼c., in tierces for prime packers, and 5½c. for tanks, do. with city renderers at 5½c.

On Wednesday the New York market showed the melters willing to sell city, hhds., at 5c., although other offers to sell were at 4½c. City, in tierces, was offered at 5½c. On Thursday there was no change in the situation. The closing market (Friday) will be found on another page.

The London sale on Wednesday was not changed, with 1,000 casks offered and 250 casks sold.

The edible tallow is now very irregular and not decided in price; sales of 100 tierces, city, at 6c., and a car lot of out of town at 5½c.

It may be said that the tallow market in an all around way is ¼c. lower for the week, since there are offers to sell, some grades of it, outside of the other business, as noted, at that much decline, and to foreign markets, without business resulting.

Country made in New York has been sold at 4½c to 5½c., as to quality, for 250,000 pounds—and it is more generally at 5¼c for prime.

OLEO STEARINE.—There is sufficient demand from the compound maker even though the larger ones are not buying, to push the market upward. The advance for the week is ¼c. The consumption of the stearine is liberal as the compound business is steadily active, and the make of stearine will not get to large volume until the full season is advanced. Sales in New York of 100,000 pounds at 8½c., 100 barrels at 8½c., and 200,000 pounds for the South at 8¼c.

LARD STEARINE is hard to sell; supplies are only moderate, about 9¼c., 10c. quoted.

GREASE.—There have been 200,000 pounds yellow sold at 4½@4¼c., including export sales at 4¼c., and 150,000 pounds bone and house at 4½@4¼c. The market is better supported than that for tallow, because of some export demand. Yellow quoted at 4½@4¼c.; bone and house at 4½@4¼c.; "B" white at 4¼c.; "A" white at 5¼@5½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The cost of grease and the small stock of the stearine makes its market value favoring sellers. Yellow quoted at 5@5¼c., and white at 5½@5½c.

LARD OIL.—There is a fairly well supported market because of moderate stocks despite lower cost lard. Prime quoted at 70@72c.

CORN OIL.—Some export business at late

quoted prices. Car lots quoted at \$3.80, and jobbing quantities to \$4.00.

PALM OIL.—Market slow and somewhat unsettled. Red at 5½@5¼c.; Lagos at 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Moves out moderately and at firm prices. Ceylon held up to 5¼c. for small lots, and at 5½@5½c. for September and October arrival; September to November shipments 5¼@5½c.; and Cochin at 6½@6½c. for spot lots, and shipments at 5¼@5½c. for September to November.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Strong market with a fair amount of business in small lots. Western lots quoted delivered here, extra prime, at 77½c., and commercial at 72½c. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 80c.@\$1; 30 cold test, 88@89c.; 40 cold test at 67@68c., and prime at 53@54c.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam holds its price up well at 47 florins, but is taking only small lots, as its butterine trading is moderate. The New York prices for the oil at 8¼c. for choice, 6¾c. for prime, 5c. for the low grades.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Slow and nominal awaiting the new crop season. Quoted at 6@6½c. per pound.

GOOD BEEF CATTLE HELD BACK.

George A. Ross, secretary of the Northwestern Livestock Association, says: "We have not shipped many cattle yet for several reasons. These give rise to dissatisfaction with market prices, and the fact that grass on our ranges is still green. Many of our cattle men had contemplated rewintering their cattle that would have come to market had better prices prevailed, but bankers have given us a jolt by serving notice that they would like to see the color of their money this fall, which is causing shipments to be much heavier than usual. Just why the bankers have taken this course is hard to explain. It may be that because grass has refused to cure the fear that winter feed would be spoiled by frost and do not care for the risk, but if this is the case they are making a mistake, especially as regards the small cattle man, who has put up immense quantities of hay and is in splendid shape to feed should the necessity arise.

"My own opinion is that the man who feeds cattle this season will make money. It looks better than the sheep proposition to me. Next year is Presidential year, it is true, when we do not expect the best of markets, but present indications are there will be a light feed and a shortage of fat cattle. Stock cattle are dirt cheap and look like good money. I know a man who is picking up good calves in Iowa at \$6 and \$7 per head, and if they don't net him a good profit I will agree to eat something indigestible.

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CORN OIL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Considerable interest has been manifested recently in the development of a corn oil manufacturing industry. As an article of commerce maize oil has become of so great value that many millers are investigating the process of manufacture and establishing plants for its manufacture and production with their milling business.

The oil is pressed from the germ of the grain when meal, grit, etc., are made. This portion of the seed was practically lost until the present processes of extracting oil were applied. In its preparation the germ is ground and expressed in much the same way that flax and cotton seed are prepared in the manufacture of linseed and cottonseed oil. In removing the germ the corn is first steamed, when it passes to degermination.

There is no secret in the process of corn oil manufacture, although each manufacturer endeavors to keep certain parts of this process secret, much in the same way that certain processes in the manufacture of flour are kept. The machinery for the extraction of the germ is patented, but the process cannot be said to be a secret in any sense of the word.

It is said that the annual output of corn oil in the United States is about 160,000 barrels, and of this amount about 150,000 barrels are manufactured by the Glucose Manufacturing Company. About 25 per cent. of this company's output is used in the home market, the principal consumers being white lead and putty manufacturers and soap makers. It is also extensively used by the manufacturers of prepared paints, although few of them will admit it. Its use in the foreign market is said to be principally among the manufacturers of soft soap, and it is said to make a superior quality of soap.

The oil is also employed as an adulterant for table oil. It is easily purified, forming a light, amber colored, perfectly transparent liquid, without rancidity and having a pleasant taste. It is also used for lubricating purposes, and may even be used as a lamp oil.

COTTONSEED OIL**Weekly Review**

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Generally Strong, Slightly Higher Markets—
Increasing Consumption and Further Export Demand.**

The cotton oil market has gained a little in tone this week. It is especially strong and confident for deliveries this side of November, while even the early November delivery is more difficult to buy at the prices that prevailed for it in the previous week, although all November is more freely offered at 36½c., with 36c. bid.

It is not, just now, for the early deliveries of the oil, so much a question as to how the pure lard market stands, or fluctuates, as it is the consideration of the probable close absorption of the supplies of cotton oil for the make of compound lards in the early part of the new season for the marketing of the oil.

The fact is that pure lard must stand, for various well understood reasons, so much above the prices of the compounds that there is no reason for any abatement of the present active consumption of the compounds this side of January, and that, therefore, wants of the cotton oil by the compound makers must in that time be of a liberal order, although it is probable that the productions of of cotton oil will increase to very large volume in November and December.

It is appreciated by the trade the fact that even now the compound makers, some of them, are compelled to buy the cotton oil, and that all of them are pulling upon their accumulations of the oil, by reason of the active consumption of the compounds, and that there must be an active demand from the compound makers for resupplying on the early offerings of the new oil, although the productions after awhile may be in excess of demands.

The fact that the compound makers, a few of them, are forced to take up oil for prompt and near deliveries at the higher prices for these deliveries as compared with the market rates, for November delivery shows their small supplies, while as concerns the larger compound makers it would appear that as the compound lard trading is the greatest in its history that they had not made contracts ahead for the old crop cotton oil fully to meet it, and that as there is every reason to believe that this compound lard business will

hold along for some weeks that new crop cotton oil will have to be had freely upon the open market offerings of it by the compound makers, as a whole, for the next three months, whatever may happen as to prices as productions enlarge, and later on in the season when there are large supplies of all fats to meet demands, and in which later period prices generally for fats must be arranged upon a competing trading basis.

It is believed that the production of cotton oil will be liberal in November and December, and it is probably even in September, while, of course moderate, somewhat beyond expectations, and the October production is likely to be stimulated somewhat by the current prices and prospective demands for the cotton oil, and the consequent anxiety on the part of some of the mills to get seed. But a very good part of the September and October productions of the oil have already been sold, as some rather full contracts, at least for the earlier part of the deliveries, have been made by one or two of the prominent companies for crude, partly with each other where one of the companies needs the oil for a remarkably active call upon it from its large channels of consumption; but as well there has been some little selling of this new oil to some points in Europe, and it is wanted, as well, by the producers for their own compound lard business.

It is feared that because of the current showing of the cotton oil markets, in the full prices being realized for the new oil, and the active takings of the early deliveries of it, that some of the mills are paying more money for seed that is justified by the prospects of the cotton oil markets after the early demands upon them from the compound makers are satisfied.

It is said that in some sections of the South, more especially in the Mississippi Valley, that the mills are in active competition for the seed, and that the sellers of it are dictating prices; indeed, that prices are being paid for seed that would give a narrow profit on the oil and meal even with the current prices for them, especially for the oil, and it is very doubtful if other than much lower prices will prevail for the oil after the fall demand for it is satisfied, or at least after the close of this year. It would be preposterous to expect anything like the near future prices for cotton oil to stand in the season for the large supplies of animal fats, and it is beyond question that there will be an enormous supply of all fats from Janu-

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
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ary on through to the next season, and especially so that an ample corn crop is assured together with other large forage crops.

Indeed, we think, through the reports from the South, that the cotton oil production is likely to be augmented by the near future prospects of a good consumption of it, together with its full prices, and it would seem that however quickly the cotton oil production is taken up through the full months that there would be difficulty in marketing a production of it for the season equal to that had last year unless at lower prices, which would be materially lower than those existing to admit of a much larger export business in it than that of last year, since the coming year will stand in sharp contrast to the trading of last year, in that this year there will be much larger supplies of animal fats to compete with the seed fats, while last year the short supplies and high prices of animal fats

threw so much additional trading upon seed fats that the sellers of the latter were fairly independent of ordinary outside market influences.

Even now the pure lard for the new crop options feels the effect of the favorable forage crops for the enormous hog supplies to be fed this year, but the fact that the lard market broke in prices in the early part of this week, when corn stood at a decline from its top prices, a few days before, of 5¼c. to 5½c. per bushel, did not affect the cotton oil market because of the present short supplies and active consumption of the oil. But when the season is further advanced there is no reason to expect other than sympathetic effect upon seed fats through the course of the animal fat markets.

There is, at this writing, apprehended another frost scare over the corn belt, but whatever happens it seems certain that a

good portion of the corn crop is out of danger, and that any damage to the corn crop will leave, without question, ample feed stock for full maturing of hog and entire supplies.

The tallow market has declined this week ¼c. This has been due to unloading, or attempted unloading, of quantities of it that had been held on speculation and some desire to sell it "short." But as no material demand is expected for cotton oil for the near future from the soapmakers, as the soapmakers, most of them, find it better to use tallow at the disproportionate values now existing, the beef fat markets are not considered of the usual significance as against cotton oil. But when cotton oil becomes cheaper there will undoubtedly be resumption of active demands for it from the soapmakers.

The good off yellow is higher this week,

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COTTON SEED OIL REFINERS.

more because it is wanted for other purposes than soapmaking, while it is in very moderate supply. It has sold at 38½¢@39¢. in New York for 400 bbls., and 200 bbls. of it for October delivery, sold at 37¢. New York has sold 300 bbls. prime yellow, September delivery, at 41½¢., and gets 42¢. for smaller lots. It has sold 600 bbls. prime yellow, October delivery, at 38½¢@38¾¢., and now asks 38¾¢.; also 500 bbls. do., November delivery, at 36½¢.; further offered at 36½¢., and 36¢. bid; it wants 36¼¢. for December delivery, and has 35½¢. bid; 1,500 bbls. butter oil, for near deliveries, sold to Europe, out of consigned lots, or equal to 44¢@45¢. in New York, and 200 bbls. white at 46, and up to 48¢. for small lots. Winter yellow at 46¢. New Orleans has sold 5,000 bbls. prime yellow at 36½¢. for October delivery, 35¢. for November, and 34¢. for December. There was a sale made in New York of 500 bbls. prime yellow sellers' option up to next August at 32¢., and this will give an idea of what some traders think of the market for next year, and which price would equal about 24¢. for crude, in tanks, at the mills.

The Southeast mills have sold 20 tanks crude, October delivery, at 30¢., but they now ask 31¢. for first half October.

The Hull (Eng.) market has declined 3d. for the week; quoted at 21s. 3d.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

There has been considerable strength to the market during the past week, but more than strength is evidently required to advance prices with the present conditions and at this time of the year. The light stocks and the absence of pressure to sell on the part of the crude oil mills have so far been holding the market up, but the question is whether this state of affairs will continue when the movement of seed and oil gets to be more liberal.

The edge seems to be off the advance in tallow, and lard and the market for these articles has again eased off.

There is hardly any interest shown by Europe in present prices, and in order to dispose of any quantities we will no doubt have to come down in price considerably.

We look for an easy market, and quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 41¼¢. sales September; do. October, 38½¢. asked, 38¢. bid; do. November, 36¼¢. asked, 36¢. bid; do. December, 36¢. asked, 35½¢. bid; do. January, 36¢. asked, 35½¢. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45¢.; prime, summer white cottonseed oil, 45¢.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 21s. 3d.; New York market for good off oil, 39¢.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the Southeast, September, 31¢@32¢.; do., October, 30¢.; do., November, 29¢.

EIRICK BROTHERS INCORPORATED.

Eirick Brothers' Livestock Commission Company of Buffalo, N. Y., was incorporated at Albany on Wednesday, with a capital of \$100,000. The directors of the company are: L. M. Eirick, C. C. Eirick and G. C. Eirick, all of Buffalo.

NEW ENGLAND CATTLE EMBARGO REMOVED.

The British Board of Agriculture on Wednesday removed the embargo against New England livestock. This prohibition against all edible animals, except swine, from New England was due to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease there.

A LONG WEDDING TRIP.

Frank B. Brecht, of the Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., and his charming wife will arrive at New York to-day from Hamburg on the Ss. Moltke. They are on the last part of their wedding trip, which has taken them to Mexico, California, Colorado, New York, Argentina, Germany, and thence to St. Louis.

Accompanying Mr. Brecht is Mr. E. Voelkening, general manager of the Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., who has been in Hamburg for five months superintending the opening of the company's branch there. He has it so well started that it is already a factor in the German packing house business. Mr. Voelkening has had the company of his wife during his absence.

WOOLS IN LONDON.

The London wool sales on Thursday showed that medium merinos were steadier and in better demand. France and Germany forced fine grade second wools up 5 per cent. African wools about held their own. The lot offered was 12,368 bales. The sales and prices were

as follows: New South Wales, 3,000 bales; scoured, 10d. @ 1s. 10d.; greasy, 6½d. @ 1s. ½d. Queensland, 700 bales; scoured, 10½d. @ 1s. 10d.; greasy, nil. Victoria, 1,400 bales; scoured, 6d. @ 1s. 9½d.; greasy, 6d. @ 1s. 1½d. Tasmania, 400 bales; scoured, 1s 2½d. @ 1s. 8d.; greasy, 5¼d. @ 11½d. New Zealand, 5,800 bales; scoured, 7d. @ 1s. 9d.; greasy, 6d. @ 1s. 1d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 900 bales; scoured, 9d. @ 1s. 5½d.; greasy, 6d. @ 10½d.

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LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

Receipts of cattle the first three days this week 48,598, as compared with 70,317 the same period last week, shows a sharp decrease of 21,717 for the days. Official receipts Monday were 26,953, with a liberal number of the over-supply held from last week. There were over 30,000 cattle on sale. The market was generally 10 cents lower, except on choice cattle. Receipts Tuesday were 4,645, which consisted of native butcher stock and western grassers. The market was slow, but steady. Estimated receipts today, 17,000. The recent heavy run and decline in the market has materially affected the receipts, and a reaction in prices set in. Good cattle sold 15 to 25 cents higher than Monday—the plain and medium kinds 10 to 15 cents higher—native butcher stock and feeding cattle were strong. The light supply changed hands early in the day, and prospects for the balance of the week are much improved. Quite a liberal number of choice cattle sold from \$5.75 to \$6.00, and a large number of medium cattle from \$5.25 to \$5.60—plainer kinds and unfinished around \$5.00, and inferior light killers around 4 cents—western range cattle selling largely from \$3.50 to \$3.75, and good 1,250 to 1,350 pound western steers \$4.00 to \$4.25, with best selling around \$4.50; western cows, largely from \$2.25 to \$3.25, according to quality and fat; best native cows \$4.50 to \$4.80, medium \$2.75 to \$3.40, canners and cutters \$1.25 to \$2.75, bulls \$2.40 to \$4.40, with good feeders largely from \$3.60 to \$4.00.

HOGS.—Receipts hogs the first three days this week 61,790, being about 1,500 more than the same period last week. Estimated receipts to-day, 24,000. Market 5 to 10 cents lower. Prices are about the highest in the past three months, and it is only a question of time before values will undoubtedly rule lower. Mixed and butcher weights, 195 to 250, selling from \$5.60 to \$6.30; bulk, \$5.85 to \$6.00, heavier grades, \$5.45 to \$6.30; bulk, \$5.85 to \$6.10; light grades, \$5.85 to \$6.40; bulk, \$6.10 to \$6.25. The market closed very weak, with a liberal number of heavy packers unsold.

SHEEP.—Receipts first three days this week 82,158, being 6,000 more than the same period last week. The market has shown an average decline of 15 to 25 cents on both sheep and lambs during the past two days. The average price of sheep and lambs on the Chicago market is much higher than at this season last year. Top sheep this week, \$4.25, against \$4.75 to \$5.75, against \$4.60 to \$5.25 last year. Estimated receipts to-day, 28,000. The supply is more than equal to the demand, and temporarily the market is slow and dull, but there is a good feeling in the trade, and the first indications of light receipts will be followed by further activity in the market.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

There were too many cattle in sight at the big markets last week, especially so in the East, and the result was a sharp break in prices at all points, the loss here being 15c. to 35c. Topy grades were missing, but some desirable kinds brought \$5.55. Cows and heifers were in relatively moderate supply, and the demand was strong enough to hold prices well in line. The bad weather early in the week, which caused a scare of the outcome of the corn crop, checked country buying, and resulted in big accumulations of cattle in the yards and sharply lower prices, and while the trade later on was brisk and the movement to the country large, the 15c. to 25c. loss was regained.

The proportion of range cattle in the native division was the heaviest of the season. Beef steers were in fairly good quota, and while

the demand was all right, prices broke 15c. to \$35c. in sympathy with natives. Cow stuff was in good numbers and the demand strong at steady values. Stockers and feeders were in liberal supply and values declined 15c. to 25c.

The total week's receipts of quarantine offerings was moderate, due mainly to the inability to secure cars in the county below the line. The demand was good for steers, but prices broke mostly 25c. Cow stuff was considerably under the wants of the buyers and values advanced 5c. to 10c. Calves sold on a firm basis, with best light kinds at \$5.75.

The run of hogs last week was fairly liberal, and the demand good at the lower trend of prices, which was in sympathy with the conditions at other markets. Weights continued of strong average and the quality desirable. The tops to-day were made at \$6.10, with the bulk selling at \$5.85 to \$6.05.

Supplies of sheep last week were fairly liberal, but the demand was in excess of the receipts, under which conditions prices advanced 15c. to 25c. for both lambs and sheep, while stocker and feeding stock gained 10c. to 15c. Idaho lambs topped the market at \$5.25; Idaho wethers at \$3.85; Idaho ewes at \$3.35; Idaho feeding lambs brought \$4.25, and Idaho wethers went at \$3.35.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week were 80,800; last week 72,100; same week last year 84,400. Corn fed steers have not been plenty and are not changed from week ago. Top for week \$5.55. Stee half fat grass steers and stockers and feeders have made big majority of receipts and are 10 to 25c. lower. Not many quarantine cattle arrived. Frost scare and car shortage have restricted movement of stockers and feeders to country, but same will reach 900 cars this week, largest of the season. Veal calves are another notch higher at \$6.25.

Hog receipts this week were 33,800; last week 34,900; same week last year 40,600. Hog market shows an under current of strength with occasional weakness and is 10c. higher than a week ago; good weight holds up, but quality has dropped off a little. Prime light weights still command small premium but discrimination for weight is steadily narrowing and 225-lb. butcher weights bring within nickel of sorted lights. Top to-day \$6.15, bulk, \$6 to \$6.10.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week were 34,100; last week, 31,800; same week last year, 44,600. Packers have been much better buyers of muttons this week than formerly, and have taken much half-fat stuff that has been going to the country. However, general quality has been better. Country inquiry is still keen. Prices are 25c. higher on killing stuff and 10c. higher on country kinds. Western wethers bring \$3.90; lambs, \$5.15; feeding wethers, \$3.45.

HIDES strong; green salted 7½c.; side brands 7½c.; dry flint butcher, 15c.; fallen, 13c.; dry glue, 7c.

Packers' purchasers for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	10,155	10,595	7,421
Fowler	2,098	3,981	1,506
Schwarzschild	4,819	4,161	4,239
Swift	7,918	8,544	5,013
Cudahy	4,984	5,557	2,645
Ruddy	730	118	471

OLIVE GROWING IN SPAIN.

By Julius G. Lay, United States Consul-General at Barcelona.

During recent years efforts have been made to improve the quality of the olive oil produced in this country, so as to enable it to compete in foreign markets with the French and Italian oils which are so universally appreciated. Some measure of success has already attended these efforts, and this has encouraged the leading Spanish oil crushers to spend money on improvements in their machinery, with every prospect of a good return.

A few particulars about the production of oil in Spain, and especially the preserving of the olives, may prove of interest to olive growers in California, as it has been found that Spanish olives keep longer and are better preserved than those from that State.

The pickling of green olives is an important branch of industry here. Besides the home consumption, which is large, some 6,000 to 7,500 tons, valued at about \$800,000, are annually exported. The olives are packed either in bottles or kegs. For pickling, the green olives are carefully selected; all those that are in the slightest degree bruised or damaged are rejected, as only the perfect fruit is capable of being preserved. The selected olives are then placed in fresh water to soak for several days, care being taken to frequently change the water; they are then put into the pickling mixture, which is a solution of common salt and soda, the olives being entirely covered. This is the general method adopted, and though some manufacturers may slightly alter the solution used, and add to it certain aromatic substances to flavor the olives, the basis of the preparation is invariably common salt and soda.

Ripe and half-ripe olives are preserved only in small quantities, as there is little demand for them.

As already mentioned, until quite recently little attention has been paid to the method of extracting oil in Spain, and consequently in many parts the most primitive means are still in use.

It is usual for the small grower himself to extract the oil from the olives grown on his land; and, as he frequently does not own the necessary appliances, he borrows them from the nearest town, paying for their use either money or oil. These machines are of the most primitive description. The olives are first crushed in a mill turned by a horse or bullock; they are then placed in lever presses and the oil thus extracted, boiling water being generally used in the process. These wooden presses, though powerful, are very slow, and it often happens that the olives have to be stored until the presses are available, with the result that fermentation sets in, and this naturally detracts from the quality of the oil. It is said that there are between 3,000 and 4,000 of these presses in Spain.

(Continued on page 38.)

"ANY OLD THING"

will do in some plants but progressive people want "EUREKA" PACKING. One half in price, double service, better results. There are imitations. We make INDICATOR S. SEPARATORS, Etc.

JAMES L. ROBERTSON & SONS, New York



CHICAGO SECTION



Dr. Grabfield returned from Europe last week.

Arthur D. White was absent from his desk on last Tuesday.

John J. A. Dahmke, founder of the Dahmke pork packing business, on West Lake street, Chicago, Ill., is dead.

Several Eastern buyers of livestock have had instructions not to purchase steers heavier than 1,400 lbs.

Reports from Braun & Fitts regarding the outlook for butterine during the coming season are most encouraging.

J. Wilkins, chief of the Morris butterine department, recently entertained the Wilkesbarre agent of the concern, who came to inspect the plant.

While the decorations on Exchange avenue for the coming Centennial celebrations are not on the heavy order, the flags and bunting are arranged tastily.

Packers are said to be carrying small supplies of mutton. This is largely due to the heavy demand for feeders and the rather decreased killing of sheep.

John Moran seems to think that the negotiations now on between Sam Allerton, Brainerd and others will result in the opening of stock yards in Louisville.

Hoff & Brennan are keeping their plants running at full capacity and doing a profitable business. The National Provision Company is also well employed.

Faithful service and an honest purpose to give to its patrons the best in all things has brought the Chicago Stock Yards to its present point of high efficiency and pre-eminence.

Apparently the only sellers of lard and ribs in the provision market for September and October deliveries now are outside packers and a few small "longs." The big packers are bulls.

During Jubilee Week Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and The Western Cold Storage Co. will receive some good advertising. These concerns will have monster floats representing their business.

Sir Thomas Lipton received a number of friends on Tuesday, having convalesced suffi-

ciently to bear the strain of protracted conversation. He will in all probability visit his property in the Stock Yards before his return home.

Mr. Wanner, formerly superintendent of the Chicago plant of S. & S., has succeeded Mr. Church at the Chicago Hammond plant of the National Packing Co. Mr. Wanner is a tactful, able and experienced director of packinghouse affairs.

On last Monday a very choice load of 1,655-pound steers, from Isaac Funk, of Funk's Grove, Ill., brought the disappointing price of \$5.75. The cattle was finished splendidly, but the buyers were not in the market for such heavyweights.

In passing through the butterine department of Morris & Co., in company of J. J. Carey, the interesting young man who seems to have a bent for excelling, this motto was suggested: "Cleanliness is next to Morris' Monarch margarine."

The new buildings at St. Joseph, Mo., for the reconstruction of the Hammond plant, destroyed by fire, will consist of a six-story beef house, 176x146, and a four-story slaughter house, 144x90. The cost, exclusive of machinery, is estimated at \$200,000.

The natural color of the Morris' Monarch butterine compares favorably with the ideal butter used in the best households. Its taste is good, its appearance appetizing, and best of all is the assurance going with it that it is prepared from the best materials in the most hygienic manner.

Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, of 4170 Emerald avenue, consider the market in a healthful and promising position. Demand is at all times strong enough to cope with the supply, as was evinced on record day, when this market absorbed readily 31,930 head of cattle, and prices were good.

Competition between packers and dairymen is drawing closer with every season. Efforts are now made not only to produce desirable forms and rolls of butterine which equal the best shapes of dairy products, but machinery which will do the work by pressure in molds at a more economical rate is soon to be employed by the leading butterine houses.

The Union Stock Yards here are cutting down records as if it were a simple program to succeed in having 41,930 head of cattle shipped in on a certain morning and then caring for them without confusion, so that the next morning would see the yards clear and free for the newcomers. Chicago is growing

more popular every year with both buyers and sellers of livestock.

It is stated that after paying the claims against the National Salt Company, whose assets were sold recently for \$337,500, there will remain a balance of \$37,500, representing assets which only three years ago were valued at \$11,600,000. Minority stockholders of the National Salt Company are preparing to prevent the transfer of the company's property, which was sold to interests supposed to represent the International Salt Company.

The untimely death of Nathan B. Swift, first-born son of Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., removes from the ranks of cattle buyers a young man of great promise. "Nate" Swift had been for a year as an understudy in the cattle buying department of the firm founded by his illustrious grandfather, Augustus F. Swift. The interment was attended only by the immediate friends and relatives, who mourned deeply on their sudden, great bereavement.

Arrangements are now complete for the observance of Stock Yards Day, September 30. The committee has discharged its labors in a highly satisfactory manner. It consists of Arthur G. Leonard, Col. W. E. Skinner, Secretary C. W. Baker, S. E. Wood, W. B. Eaton, B. B. Van Norman and N. P. Bell, of the Live Stock Exchange; H. G. Bartruff, Morris & Co.; N. G. Connybear, Lipton & Co.; K. H. Bell, National Packing Co.; R. M. Williams, Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; Arthur D. White, Swift & Co.; E. B. Merritt, Armour & Co., and J. B. Thomas, Libby, McNeill & Libby.

In the directorate just elected by the promoting stockholders of the Independent Packing Company the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Ohio are not represented. Arranged by States alphabetically, the composition of the board of directors is as follows: Arizona, E. S. Gosney; California, H. A. Jastro; Colorado, Frank Benton, C. F. Martin and John W. Springer; Indian Territory, E. B. Fraser and S. T. Williams; Kansas, I. C. Campbell, George Plume, Paul Russell and T. M. Walker; Montana, J. T. Brown and William Lindsey; Missouri, F. W. Flato and N. H. Fentry; Nebraska, C. F. Adams and A. Watkins; Oregon, J. F. Gwynn; South Dakota, C. J. Buell and Noah Newbanks; Texas, B. B. Bennett, W. E. Halsell, S. B. Lucas and L. F. Wilson. Numerically, Texas and Kansas are represented in greater force, while Colorado is a close third, with C. F. Martin in evidence. It has not yet been determined what the plans are for financing and operating this "octopus"—but that will evidently develop in the sweet bye and bye.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.
RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, Sept. 16.....	20,963	1,240	22,127	21,632
Thursday, Sept. 17.....	9,865	1,085	22,603	37,251
Friday, Sept. 18.....	4,501	396	13,727	9,661
Saturday, Sept. 19.....	707	207	8,239	2,902
Monday, Sept. 21.....	20,953	1,008	25,860	30,527
Tuesday, Sept. 22.....	4,645	880	11,930	23,901
Wednesday, Sept. 23.....	17,000	500	24,000	24,000
Thus far this week.....	48,598	2,478	61,790	78,428
Cor. time week ago.....	70,317	3,027	60,535	76,133
Cor. time 1902.....	51,160	3,007	50,203	77,910
Cor. time 1901.....	56,111	2,985	85,273	93,336
Total last week.....	85,480	4,715	105,104	126,027
Total previous week.....	60,539	5,048	117,703	138,039
Cor. week 1902.....	64,206	4,447	106,214	107,840
Cor. week 1901.....	63,966	3,195	112,874	111,351

SHIPMENTS.

Wednesday, Sept. 16.....	5,039	49	3,398	7,336
Thursday, Sept. 17.....	5,750	84	4,062	5,342
Friday, Sept. 18.....	4,509	90	4,809	6,061
Saturday, Sept. 19.....	1,310	126	2,069	4,230
Monday, Sept. 21.....	5,307	173	5,219	2,549
Tuesday, Sept. 22.....	5,427	190	2,985	8,058
Wednesday, Sept. 23.....	5,000	50	4,000	6,000
Thus far this week.....	15,734	413	12,204	16,585
Cor. time week ago.....	17,042	280	10,183	25,276
Cor. time 1902.....	13,219	201	4,402	14,584
Cor. time 1901.....	11,579	280	16,325	22,902
Total last week.....	29,271	589	21,213	41,569
Total previous week.....	26,887	885	21,871	60,235
Cor. week 1902.....	25,144	825	21,272	31,887
Cor. week 1901.....	18,374	510	23,915	26,827

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy heaves, 1,200@1,500 lbs.....	\$5.50@6.00
Good to choice steers.....	5.10@5.40
Fair to good export and shipping steers.....	4.55@5.00
Medium beef steers.....	4.15@4.50
Plain beef steers.....	3.90@4.10
Common to rough, 1,000@1,200 lbs.....	3.50@3.85
Good to choice fat heifers.....	3.85@4.50
Good to choice feeders.....	3.40@4.10
Good to plain stockers and feeders.....	2.40@3.40
Fair to good cows and heifers.....	3.00@4.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.30@2.90
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.20
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.40@2.45
Calves, choice to fancy.....	6.50@7.50
Calves, common to fair.....	3.00@6.25
Corn-fed western steers.....	4.00@5.35
Texas bulls and grass steers.....	2.90@3.75
Fed Texas steers, fair to choice.....	3.75@4.00
Western range steers.....	3.25@4.00

HOGS.

Good to choice heavy shipping.....	\$6.05@6.30
Good to choice heavy packing.....	5.75@6.00
Rough and common heavy mixed.....	5.50@5.70
Assorted light, 150@195 lbs.....	6.20@6.40
Good to choice butcher weight.....	6.20@6.35
Poor to choice light mixed.....	5.90@6.15
Thin to choice, 50@130-lb. pigs.....	5.00@6.20
Stags and rough lots.....	3.25@5.25

SHEEP.

Good to prime native wethers.....	\$3.75@4.10
Fair to good mixed lots.....	3.10@3.65
Good to choice range wethers.....	3.50@4.00
Fair to prime yearlings.....	3.85@4.25
Western feeding yearlings.....	3.50@3.75
Ewes, fair to fancy.....	3.20@3.75
Plain to choice breeding ewes.....	3.00@3.50
Culls and tail-end stocks.....	1.50@2.75
Native lambs, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.75
Native lambs, good to choice.....	4.85@5.75
Fat western lambs.....	4.75@5.50
Western feeding lambs.....	4.00@4.65

During the week ending Sept. 19 the following number of hogs were purchased by—
 Armour & Co..... 18,400
 Anglo-American..... 8,500

Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	3,593
Continental Packing Co.....	4,369
Cudahy Packing Co.....	3,100
Lipton Co.....	5,100
Morris & Co.....	6,806
National Packing Co. (Hammond).....	5,200
Omaha Packing Co. (outside).....	4,700
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	6,540
Swift & Co.....	18,900
City Butchers.....	8,800
Shippers.....	26,000
Speculators.....	20,500
Total.....	140,493

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
George M. Sterne & Son.)

Our market for provisions has made a number of very marked and apparently singular changes during the past week; all options of pork are from 60c. to 70c. per bbl. lower, September lard 1/2c. per lb. higher, October lard, 1/2c. per lb. lower, January lard 35c. lower, October ribs 40c. higher, while January ribs are 40c. lower.

The reason for these changes are the very sharp decline in corn (which is selling to-day 4c. a bushel lower than one week ago on disappointment as to the frost scare), and this break started active unloading of the new crop options of provisions, which had been bought freely by outside operators on the higher corn price.

The near options of pork also sold off, as has the October lard on liquidation of longs and lack of support from any of the bull leaders, while the September lard and September and October ribs have advanced quite as sharply on covering of shorts and some support from the bull leaders.

The September lard seems to be simply a squeeze of the outstanding short interest, as it is pretty generally believed that cash lard can be bought here or abroad on a basis far below the September price. Good lard not quite up to contract grade has sold the past week rather freely at 1 1/2c. under September and a shade below the then current quotation for the October option, and more can probably be bought on the same basis.

Outside packers continue to ship lard here in large quantities, and track room at all the available warehouses is now crowded with cars containing lard to such an extent that some of the later arrivals may not be unloaded in time to fill September sales.

In ribs the situation is very different, cash ribs and other side meat cuts are being sold freely to consumers at very close to October rib price, and it seems probable that both

cash ribs and the options may be advanced in price somewhat further without materially checking the demand.

Stocks are estimated to show a considerable increase in lard since the first of the month; some claim nearly 110,000 tierces here now, although shipments are very large—over 5,000 tes. to-day, and exports the past week over 50,000 tes. The stocks of pork and ribs are probably not materially changed, as very little has been shipped in, and the shipments have been somewhat in excess of the manufacture.

If corn makes a further rally on later reports as to frost damage (as now seems probable), no doubt the January and May product will again sell higher, but with present hog prices and prospects for receipts packers seem willing to sell rather freely, as they evidently expect to buy hogs somewhat below the basis on which January product is now selling.

LARD.—Cash market advanced 20c., closing at \$9.82 1/2. Loose, \$9.27 1/2. Shipments, 5,200 tes., against 5,000 tes. same day last year. Liverpool 6d. lower at 41s. 6d. Hog receipts West, 57,000, against 50,000 last week and 44,000 same day last year. Estimated to-morrow, 25,000. Top price to-day, \$6.35; leaf lard, 8 1/2c.; extra neutral, 9 1/2c. @ 9 3/4c. The market opened stronger on September, but a shade easier on other options, and while September advanced 22 1/2c. per hundred and closed 20c. higher than yesterday, the October option declined 27 1/2c., then rallied, and closed 15c. below yesterday; the January lard fluctuated very slightly, closing unchanged. Cash situation is unchanged; outside lots of cash lard, not quite contract grade, is still being offered freely around 8c., in spite of the strong advance in September option.

STEARINES.—The market is exceedingly quiet, very little inquiry. We call the market on prime oleo stearine nominally 8 1/2c., though believe on firm offerings that it could be bought a shade under this price. No. 2 at 7 1/2c.; lard stearine, 9 1/2c. @ 9 3/4c.; mutton stearine, 8 1/2c.; unbleached tallow stearine, 6 @ 6 1/2c.; grease stearine, 4 7/8 @ 5c., according to color and titre.

OLEO OIL.—The latest foreign advices report sales in Rotterdam at 47 florins; trade here continues light, makers are generally asking 7 3/4 @ 8c. for extra, though some lots can be bought at considerably less. No. 2, 6 3/4 @ 7 1/4c.; No. 3, 5 3/4 @ 6c.; extra oleo stock, 7 @ 7 1/2c.

TALLOW.—London cables come in to-day showing 800 casks offered, 200 sold at unchanged prices. Our markets here are easier and prices rule a shade lower; sales to-day ranging from 1/2c. to 1/4c. below the close of last week. Choice edible tallow sales at 5 1/2c.; semi-edible, 5 1/4c.; prime packers, 5 1/4c.; No. 1 packers, 5 1/4c.; No. 2 packers sales reported at 4 1/4c.; No. 1 renderers, 5 @ 5 1/4c.; prime country, 5 1/4c.; No. 1 country, 4 3/4 @ 5c.; "B" country, 4 1/2c.; No. 2 country, 3 3/4 @ 4c.

GREASES.—Market is fairly active. Prices

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hold steady; offerings are light. "A" white, 5@ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B," 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; house, 4@ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; yellow, 4@ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; brown, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{3}{8}$ c.; glue stock, 4c.; neatfoot stock, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleachable prime summer yellow for immediate shipment is very scarce. One car offered, subject to approval of sample, at 40c. No September new bleaching P. S. Y. offered; October can be bought at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. All loose Chicago. Off summer yellow, soap grade, nothing in the market to-day. No crude offered.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated, on a basis of 63@65 per cent. F. A., 21-16@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; regular stock, on a basis of 50 per cent. F. A., 1c.

PROVISIONER LETTER.

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., nominally 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$; 12@14 ave., nominally 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10; 14@16 ave., nominally 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; 18@20 ave., nominally 9. Green picnic, 5@6 ave., nominally 6 $\frac{1}{4}$; 6@8 ave., nominally 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; 8@10 ave., nominally, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 6; 12@14 ave., nominally 6. Green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 9 $\frac{3}{4}$. Green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 13; 10@12 ave., nominally 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PROGRAMME AS REVISED.

The details of the banquet at the Auditorium, to be given just before the mass meeting to the visiting mayors of other cities, also were arranged.

The jubilee programme as revised is as follows:

Saturday, Sept. 26.—Morning: Opening of the Indian village; reproduction of Fort Dearborn blockhouse at south end Lincoln Park. Afternoon: Dedication of tablets on Chicago's historic spots. Evening: Spectacle of burning of Chicago, 8:30 o'clock.

Sunday, Sept. 27.—Morning: Special religious services in all churches throughout the city.

Monday, Sept. 28.—Afternoon: Band concerts on the lake front. Evening: Reception of the Chicago Historical Society at its hall, Ontario street and Dearborn avenue.

Tuesday, Sept. 29.—Evening: Centennial parade, showing Chicago's industrial and civic progress.

Wednesday, Sept. 30.—Morning: Stock Yards day; stock yards will be opened to visitors at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and will close at 4 p. m. Afternoon: Aquatic sports at the lagoon in Lincoln Park. Evening: Ten thousand dollar display of fireworks on the lake front.

Thursday, Oct. 1.—Afternoon: Aquatic sports at Lincoln Park; old settlers' reunion at Memorial Hall at 2 o'clock. Evening: Banquet to the visiting mayors at Auditorium Hotel at 6 o'clock; mass meeting in the Auditorium Theatre at 8 o'clock; Mayor Low, of New York, will address this meeting.

LOVE FEAST FOR WANNER.

When J. M. Wanner withdrew from the S. & S. establishment to join his first love, he was tendered a love feast by his associates and co-laborers at the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger house. Among those present were F. W. Wilder, who presented the departing superintendent with a token of the esteem of the assembled, which gift consisted of a diamond. On that occasion C. F. Welhener acted as toastmaster, and distinguished himself by the appropriate words which he uttered in introducing the various speakers.

Charles S. Ullman said a few touching words reviewing the years during which J. M. Wanner had been associated with the house of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and wishing him, on the part of all the assembled guests, a glorious and happy future.

H. R. Wakefield, Mr. Wanner's former assistant, now promoted to the superintendency; C. F. How, now assistant, transferred

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from Kansas City, and Mr. F. W. W. Ever-
son also made a few pertinent remarks.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

RANGE OF PRICES.

MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
Oct 8.15 8.15 7.90 7.85
Jan 7.15 7.15 6.92 6.22

RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
Oct 9.30 9.50 9.30 9.35
Jan 8.85 8.85 6.45 6.67

PORK—(Per barrel)—
Oct 13.25 13.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12.80 12.87
May 13.20 13.30 12.90 12.92

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
Oct 7.92 7.95 7.90 7.90
Jan 6.95 7.02 6.95 7.02

RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
Oct 9.37 9.45 9.35 9.45
Jan 6.70 6.72 6.67 6.70

PORK—(Per barrel)—
Oct 12.95 13.10 12.95 13.10
May 12.95 13.00 12.90 12.92

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
Oct 7.57 7.60 7.62 7.75
Jan 7.02 7.07 7.02 7.02

RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
Oct 9.47 9.47 9.35 9.40
Jan 6.75 6.77 6.70 6.70

PORK—(Per barrel)—
Oct 13.07 13.10 13.00 13.00
May 13.00 13.07 12.95 12.97

THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
Oct 7.70 7.75 7.55 7.62
Jan 7.07 7.07 6.92 6.92

RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
Oct 9.42 9.42 9.17 9.30
Jan 6.72 6.72 6.57 6.62

PORK—(Per barrel)—
Oct 12.50 12.60 12.25 12.30
May 12.97 12.97 12.52 12.55

FRIDAY, SEPT. 25.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—
Oct 7.52 7.60 7.52 7.52
Jan 6.90 6.90 6.82 6.90

RIBS.—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—
Oct 9.20 9.25 9.20 9.20
Jan 6.52 6.52 6.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6.57

PORK—(Per barrel)—
Oct 12.30 12.30 12.10 12.25
May 12.42 12.57 12.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12.50

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES.

SEPTEMBER 19.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	10,000	4,000
Kansas City	2,000	5,000	1,000
Omaha	800	3,300	...
St. Louis	1,500	2,500	200

SEPTEMBER 21.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	25,000	24,000	30,000
Kansas City	18,000	1,800	10,000
Omaha	9,000	18,000	2,500

SEPTEMBER 22.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	11,000	18,000
Kansas City	20,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	4,000	3,000	1,200
St. Louis	9,000	4,900	2,000

SEPTEMBER 23.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	24,000	28,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	10,000
Omaha	7,500	3,800	7,000

SEPTEMBER 24.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	18,000	22,000
Kansas City	9,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	7,500	3,500	5,000

SEPTEMBER 25.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	14,000	7,000
Kansas City	7,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	4,000	3,500	6,000
St. Louis	3,500	3,500	1,500

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x x x

BRASS and IRON
GOODS.

MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.45
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 105 per unit.....	@ 2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Unground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.30 & 10c.
Unground tank, 5 and 205 ton.....	21.00
Unground tank, 6 and 345 ton.....	10.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	2.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb., avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 34 to 40 lb., avg. ton.....	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 62 lb., avg. ton.....	40.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lb., avg. ton.....	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.....	@ 9.25
Prime steam.....	@ 9.00
Neutral.....	@ 9.00
Compound.....	@ 7.00

STEARINES.

Oleo.....	@ 8 1/4
Lard.....	@ 9 1/4
Grause, W.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Grause, B.....	@ 6
Grause, Y.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.....	62 @ 65
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.....	40
Lard Oil No. 1.....	38
Lard Oil No. 2.....	31
Oleo Oil, extra No. 1.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Oleo Oil No. 2.....	6 3/4 @ 7 1/4
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.....	65 @ 66
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.....	63 @ 64

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
No. 2.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Edible.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
City renderers.....	5 @ 5 1/2

GREASE.

Brown.....	37 1/4 @ 37 1/2
Yellow.....	@ 40
White A.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Bone.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Bran acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Borax.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.....	3 1/4
White, clarified.....	4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	5 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/2
Salt—	
Ashion in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.40
Eps. pickled in bags, 224 lb.....	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.65
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	\$1.37 1/2 @ 1.40
Barrels.....	1.07 1/2 @ 1.10

BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.25
3 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.30
4 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	4.50
6 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb. 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.60
6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.....	\$9.50
Plate beef.....	9.00
Extra mess beef.....	9.50
Prime mess beef.....	10.00
Beef ham.....	Not Quoted.
Rump butts.....	9.00
Mess pork repacked.....	14.00
Extra clear pork.....	18.25

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12 1/4
Insides.....	14
Outsides.....	11 1/4
Knuckles.....	12 1/4
Reg. cuds.....	10

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.....	12 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	12 1/2
Shoulders.....	7 1/2
Pieces.....	7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon.....	18 1/4

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. ton.....	10 1/4
Lard substitute, tea.....	7 1/4
Lard compound.....	7 1/4
Barrels.....	1/2c. over tea.
Half barrels.....	1/2c. over tea.
Tubs, from 10 to 20 lb.....	1/2c. to 1c. over tea.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, natural color.....	@ 11 1/4
No. 3, natural color.....	@ 14
No. 4, natural color.....	@ 15

F. O. B. KANSAS CITY.

No. 1, natural color.....	11 @ 12
No. 2, natural color.....	14 @ 15
No. 3, natural color.....	14 1/2 @ 16
No. 4, natural color.....	15 1/2 @ 17

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.....	18 1/4
California, boneless.....	12 1/4
Boiled shoulders.....	12 1/4

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib bellies.....	\$9.87 1/2
Short clears.....	8.50
Plates, regular.....	
American shoulders.....	

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	12
Beef middies, set of 57 ft.....	35
Beef bungs, each.....	7
Hog casings, per lb free of salt.....	45
Hog bungs exports, each.....	10
" medium, each.....	5
" small, each.....	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	65

SAUSAGES.

Summer, H. C.....	15
German salami.....	15
Holsteiner.....	12
D'Arcis H. C.....	
Italian salami.....	13
Cervelat.....	8 1/4
Boitorn.....	7 1/4
Frankfurts.....	6
Blood, Liver and Head Cheese.....	6
Tongues.....	8 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	8
Berliner Ham.....	8
Polish.....	7 1/4
Pest Ham.....	7 1/4
Pork sausage.....	7

VINEGAR PICKLE—COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	\$3.10
Snouts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.30
Ox Hearts, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	5.30
Plain Tripe, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/4 bbl. 80 lb.....	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

	Carcass.	Fore.	Hinds.
Fair Cows.....	0 1/4	5	7 1/4
Good Young Cows.....	7	5 1/4	8 1/4
Native Heifers.....	7 1/4 @ 8	6	9 1/4
Texas Steers.....	7 @ 7 1/4	5-6	9
Western Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8	6 1/4	10
Native Steers.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4	6 1/4	11

BEEF CUTS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loins.....	15 1/2	16	9
Short Loins.....	10	18 1/4	12
Ribs.....	14	12 1/4	9 1/4
Tenderloins.....			10
Chucks.....	6	5 1/4	4 1/4
Plates.....	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4
Roundos.....	8	7	6
Boils, boneless.....			9 @ 10
Shoulder loins, boneless.....			6 1/2
Rump Butts, boneless.....			6
Chucks boneless.....			4 1/2
Strip Loins.....			6 1/4
Beef Ham Sets.....			8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.....	4
Handingenders.....	6 1/4
Flank steak.....	7 @ 9
Triplings.....	4
Shanks.....	3 1/4
Flanks (rough).....	5
Brains.....	4
Kidneys.....	4
Beef Suet.....	4
Sweetbreads.....	25
Oxtails.....	3 1/4
Livers.....	4
Hearts.....	3
Tongues.....	11 1/4
Clean Tripe (reg.).....	2 1/4
Clean Tripe (H. C.).....	4

CALVES.

Carcass.....	7 @ 10
Fates.....	5 @ 8
Hinds.....	5 @ 12
Sweetbreads.....	45c.
Livers.....	35c.

MUTTON.

Lambs (carcass).....	11 1/4 @ 12 1/4
Ewes (carcass).....	7 @ 8
Yearlings (carcass).....	9 @ 10
Wethers (carcass).....	8 @ 9
Mutton (racks).....	6 @ 7
Mutton, legs.....	6 @ 11
Mutton, breasts.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Mutton steaks.....	@ 6 1/4
Lambs (racks).....	9 @ 10
Lamb, loins.....	@ 16
Lamb, shoulders.....	@ 16
Lamb, legs.....	@ 16
Lamb, tongue.....	12c per lb.
Lamb, fries.....	6c. pair

PORK.

Dressed Hogs.....	7 1/4
Tenderloins.....	18
Pork Loins.....	11 1/4
Spare Ribs.....	6
Butts.....	8 1/4
Shoulders.....	7 1/4
Shoulders (stinned).....	7 1/4
Triplings.....	6
Pigs' Tails.....	3 1/4
Hearts (per pound).....	2
Leaf Lard.....	8 1/4
Heads (rough).....	3 1/4
Heads (cleaned).....	4
Hocks.....	4
Cheek Meat.....	3 1/4
Neck Bones.....	1 1/4
Backfat.....	7 1/4
Pork (per lb).....	8
Kidneys (per lb).....	1 1/4
Pigs' Feet (rough).....	2 1/4
Pigs' Feet (cleaned).....	3
Brains (per lb).....	3 1/4
Snouts and Ears.....	3 1/4
Tongues.....	9 1/4

BUTCHERS' OFFAL.

Tallow.....	4c.
Mixed bone and tallow.....	2 1/2 per lb.
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lb.....	10 @ 11
Calfskins, under 8 lb.....	60c. each

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE MARKET.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 21.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,369	—	571	32,740	10,436
Sixtieth street	2,353	75	3,856	11,071	74
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	13,928
West Shore R. R.	306	61	—	567	—
Lehigh Valley	5,615	—	—	—	3,112
Weehawken	1,281	—	—	1,431	—
R. & O. R. R.	—	—	—	511	—
Scattering	—	—	77	51	—
Totals	11,924	136	4,504	46,380	27,550
Totals last week ..	11,520	121	5,029	37,000	24,014

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO SEPTEMBER 21.

	Live cattle.	Live Qrs. of sheep.	Live Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Sa. George ..	144	—	2,100
Morris Beef Co., Sa. Majestic ..	—	—	1,100
Swift Beef Co., Sa. George ..	230	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Sa. Majestic ..	—	—	1,700
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. George ..	374	1,011	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Minnetonka ..	495	—	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. British Empire ..	575	420	—
J. Shamburg & Son, Sa. Maranheuse ..	30	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. George ..	370	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. Minnetonka ..	495	—	1,830
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. British Empire ..	325	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Sa. New York ..	—	—	900
Armour & Co., Sa. New York ..	—	—	1,700
G. H. Hammond Co., Sa. George ..	—	—	1,900
Cudahy Packing Co., Sa. Campana ..	—	—	1,800
Joseph Shepherd, Sa. Thespia ..	298	—	—
Total exports	3,342	1,431	13,030
Total exports last week ..	2,891	2,118	13,430
Boston exports this week ..	—	—	10,816
Baltimore exports this week ..	916	1,500	—
Philadelphia exports this week ..	1,521	—	735
Newport News exports this week ..	350	—	—
Montreal exports this week ..	6,035	547	—
To London	2,210	399	1,830
To Liverpool	6,027	2,511	20,151
To Glasgow	1,070	—	—
To Bristol	532	148	—
To Manchester	932	—	—
To Newcastle	253	—	—
To Antwerp	500	420	—
To Southampton	—	—	2,600
To Para	30	—	—
Totals to all ports	12,184	3,478	24,581
Totals to all ports last week ..	9,998	6,000	27,403

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5.00 @ \$5.60
Medium to fair native steers	4.25 @ 4.85
Poor to ordinary native steers	3.65 @ 4.20
Oxen and stags	2.00 @ 4.40
Bulls and dry cows	2.50 @ 4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago ..	6.25 @ 6.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb 8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Live veal calves, good to prime	100 lb 8 1/4 @ 9

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	6.20 @ 6.30
Hogs, medium	6.30 @ 6.35
Hogs, light to medium	6.40 @ 6.40
Pigs	6.60 @ 6.75
Roughs	5.20 @ 5.60

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected	per lb ..
Spring lambs, good to choice	per lb ..
Spring lambs, culls	per lb ..
Sheep, selected	per 100 lb ..
Sheep, medium to good	per 100 lb ..
Sheep, culls	per 100 lb ..

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	9 @ 9 1/4
Choice native, light	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Common to fair, native	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Choice native, light	8 @ 8 1/4
Native, com. to fair	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Choice Western, heavy	8 @ 8 1/4
Choice Western, light	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair, Texan	6 @ 6 1/4

Good to choice heifers	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair heifers	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Common to fair cows	5 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 @ 6 1/4
Fresh Bologna hams	5 @ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western	18 @ 14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb	@ 14
Veals, good to choice, per lb	@ 13 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb	@ 12
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	@ 11
Calves, country dressed, common	@ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy	@ 7 1/4
Hogs, 180 lb	@ 7 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb	@ 8 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	per lb @ 10
Spring lambs, good	@ 9
Spring lambs, culls	@ 8 1/4
Sheep, choice	@ 11
Sheep, medium to good	@ 10 1/4
Sheep, culls	@ 8

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens nearby per lb	@ 14 1/4
Spring chickens Western per lb	@ 14 1/4
Spring chickens Southern per lb	@ 14
Fowls per lb	@ 14 1/4
Roosters per lb	@ 8
Turkeys per lb	@ 11
Ducks average Western per pair	75 @ 80
Ducks Southern and Southwestern per pr.	60 @ 70
Geese Western per pair	1.12 @ 1.25
Geese Southern and Southwestern per pair ..	90 @ 1.00
Live pigeons old per pair	18 @ 20
Live pigeons young per pair	@ 15

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average	@ 14
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average	@ 13 1/4
Smoked hams, heavy	@ 13 1/4
California hams, smoked, light	@ 7 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy	@ 7 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless	@ 13 1/4
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@ 13 1/4
Dried beef sets	@ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb	@ 15
Smoked shoulders	@ 7 1/4
Pickled bellies, heavy	@ 9 1/4

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb	75.00
Horns	15.00
Horns, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality ..	370 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	60c to 75c a piece
Fresh cow tongues	40c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	2c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	16c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver	20c to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	1c to 2c a piece
Livers, beef	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western	15c to 25c a lb
Lamb's liver	6c to 8c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city	14 1/4 @ 15
Fresh pork loins, Western	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 2 1/4
Suet, fresh and heavy	@ 4
Shop bones, per cwt	@ 25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen	@ \$5.75
XX sheep, per dozen	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen	@ 3.75
Blind ribby sheep	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen	@ 3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	44
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.	49
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.S.	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	12
Beef, rounds, per lb	2
Beef, buns, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	8
Beef, buns, per lb	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	26
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	37
Beef, middles, per lb	6
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	@ 6 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white	21	82
Pepper, Sing., black	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white	20	21
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	15	18
Pepper, shot	15	15
Allspice	12 1/4	12
Coriander	10 1/4	10
Mace	33	60

SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Powdered	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	21
I extra	17
I	16
IX moulding	15
IX	14 1/4
IX	14
IX	13
IX	12
IX	11
IX	10
IX	9
2	9

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins	per lb .14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk .....	.12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk .....	.10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/4-14 lb	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers	per lb .12
No. 2 grassers	per lb .09
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.80
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up	piece 1.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips	piece 1.25
Ticky kips	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips	piece 1.10
Branded kips	piece .90
Branded skins	piece .50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Spring, Young hens and toms, avg.	
best	18 @ 20
Old	@ 17
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb	@ 25
State & Penn., 3 to 4 lb to pair, per lb	@ 20
State & Penn., mixed sizes, per lb	@ 18
Western, dry-picked, per lb	@ 16
Western, scalded, per lb	@ 16
Southern, scalded, small, per lb	@ 13
Fowls—Western, scalded fancy	@ 14
Other Western, dry picked, small, fancy	@ 15
Southern and Southwestern, dry picked	12 1/4 @ 13
Southern and Southwestern, scalded	13 1/4 @ 14
Old Cocks	@ 10
Ducks, Long Island, spring, per lb	@ 17 1/4
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen	@ 2.75
Mixed, per dozen	@ 2.35
Dark, per dozen	@ 2.00

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	24.00	@24.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.00	@ 2.02½
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.10	@ 2.15
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	@13.70
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.50	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.....	2.65	@ 2.70
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00	@22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00	@19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00	@16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	14.00	@15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	26.00	@29.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	14.00	@15.00
Asotline, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.07½	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot.....	3.00	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	@ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.....	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.00	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	.39	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	16c
Oil cake.....	7/6	7/	12c
Bacon.....	10/	15/	16c
Lard, tierces.....	23/	25/	2 M
Cheese.....	20/	20/	2 M
Butter.....	10/	15/	16c
Tallow.....	2/	3/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	1/6	2/3	16c
Pork, per bbl.....			

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended Sept. 19, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Sept. 19, 1903.	Week Sept. 20, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1902, to Sept. 19, 1903.
United Kingdom.....	443	824	29,691
Continent.....	581	769	10,857
So. and Cen. Am.....	193	57	17,021
West India.....	1,427	825	56,287
Br. No. Am. Col.....	1,835	332	11,448
Other countries.....	21	146	1,146

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	10,699,085	10,535,190	457,200,010
Continent.....	2,110,110	1,233,393	51,080,020
So. and Cen. Am.....	205,125	94,750	5,662,945
West India.....	149,775	90,825	10,504,741
Br. No. Am. Col.....	4,000	17,400	98,719
Other countries.....	14,050	10,800	3,578,475

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom.....	4,302,924	4,106,021	231,244,203
Continent.....	10,770,117	4,507,421	222,473,384
So. and Cen. Am.....	406,795	348,810	14,933,656
West India.....	450,305	553,890	31,458,461
Br. No. Am. Col.....	15,720	.....	342,296
Other countries.....	145,800	32,880	2,610,760

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	3,778	6,352,075	9,453,380
Boston.....	744	1,874,250	1,734,079
Portland, Me.....	.....	819,000	252,500
Philadelphia.....	.....	297,816	2,218,159
Baltimore.....	26	186,919	1,109,425
New Orleans.....	.....	141,575	205,545
Newport News.....	.....	.....	652,931
Montreal.....	.....	3,458,585	454,447
Mobile.....	.....	51,325	77,225
Totals.....	4,000	13,182,145	16,157,721

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902, to Sept. 19, 1903.	1901, to Sept. 12, 1902.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	27,130,000	28,049,690	919,690
Bacon & hams, lbs.....	539,181,840	601,481,884	62,300,044
Lard, lbs.....	503,082,809	474,264,453	.....

GENERAL MARKETS

Liverpool.

Liverpool, Sept. 25.—Beef—Extra mess, 60s.; Pork—Prime mess, Western, 75s. Hams, 54s.; short ribs, 53s.; long clear middles, light, 51s.; long middles, heavy, 51s.; short clear, 46s.; clear bellies, 51s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 31s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces 41s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 40s. 6d. Cheese—American finest colored, 56s. Tallow—Prime city, 25s. 6d. Turpentine spirits, 43s. Rosin, common, 5s. 9d. Cottonseed oil (Hull), 21s. 3d. Petroleum, refined (London), 5 11-16d. Linseed oil (London), 19s.

HOG MARKETS, SEPT. 25.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 14,000; slow to 10c. lower: \$5.35@5.60.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; weak, \$5.80@6.10.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,000; slow; 5c. lower: \$5.60@5.90.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$5.45@5.60.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 15 cars; active: \$6.50@6.70.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Receipts, 5,000; steady: \$6.20@6.35.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, 8.20c., nominal; city steam, 8.00c.; refined, continent, tierces, 8.90c.; do., South America, tierces, 9.50c.; do., kegs, 10.50c.; compound, 7.25@7.37½c.

BALTIMORE SPICE MARKET.

PEPPER still holds back to the surprise of all the trade. Singapore, 13c. Import price, 13¼c.

CAYENNE—Zanzibar chillies very high, with no chance of a decline—16c. per lb. showing an advance of 60 per cent. in the last few months.

CLOVES—The past week have jumped from 8¼c. and 9c. to 10½ and 11c. for spot goods. Holland and Zanzibar quote 12c. It is entirely probable that they will go to 15c., perhaps higher.

PIMENTO—Higher figures likely. Present market 7½ to 7¾c.

MACE—The world's stocks very small. East India is offering none for shipment. Prime Penang 60c., further advances probable.

NUTMEGS—No change, but very firm, 105-110, 28½ to 29c.

CASSIA—Mail advices from Hong Kong speak of a fair crop and large stocks, so we are inclined to believe that the present high price is more on account of the scarcity of stocks in America and Europe than any other cause.

GINGER—Firm in all grades. Prime African, 7¼c.

SAGE, THYME AND MARJORAM—No change.

MUSTARD SEED—Firm. Yellow, 3 to 4¼c.

CELERY SEED—Somewhat higher.

CARAWAY SEED—No change at 4¼ to 5¼c.

POPPY SEED—Stationary at 5¼c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market so far this week has been extremely quiet. There has been some business done every day, but the total turnover is light. The outlook is for steady prices for some time to come. The production of oleo is now normal.

Neutral lard prices are very high, and these goods are not in much demand now, since it is so far above oleo.

Very little business in new crop cotton oil, as Europe will not pay our prices.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from T. H. White & Co.)

The ammoniate market remains quiet, and we hear of no transactions of any consequence. We quote: Ground tankage, 10 & 15, \$2.15 & 10-2, 20 & 10 p. u., f. o. b., Chicago; ground tankage, 6 & 25, \$15.00 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20, p. u., f. o. b., Chicago; ground blood, \$2.42½, p. u., f. o. b., Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30, p. u., f. o. b., Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 & 20, \$2.55 & 10-2, 57½ & 10, c. a. f., Baltimore

Sulphate of Ammonia: October to February, \$3.12½@3.15, c. i. f., Baltimore and New York.

Nitrate of Soda: Market quiet. Spot, \$2.15; October-November, \$2.10; December, \$2.07½; January to June, 1904, \$2.05; July-December, \$2.00.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 60 per cent.

76 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.

60 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.80.

98 per cent. powdered caustic soda at 3c per lb.

58 per cent. pure alkali at 90 to 1c. for 48 per cent.

48 per cent. carbonate soda ash at \$1.10.

Borax at 8c. per lb.

Talc at 2¼c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks 5¼c. per lb. Bbls. 6c. per lb.

Green olive oil at 57 to 58c. per gal.

Yellow olive oil at 55c. per gal.

Green olive oil foots at 5¼c. to 6c. per lb.

Cochin coconut oil at 6¼c. to 6¾c. per lb.

Ceylon coconut oil at 5¼c. to 6c. per lb.

Cottonseed oil at 41c. to 43c. per gal.

Rosin—M, \$4.25; N, \$4.50; WG, \$5; VW, \$5.50 per 280 lbs.

OLIVE GROWING IN SPAIN.

(Continued from page 32.)

Formerly the pulp remaining in the presses was used as fodder or fuel, but now it is sold and a second extraction of oil is made from it. There are 63 mills in Spain for extracting oil from this pulp.

The largest oil manufacturers, especially those in the province of Catalonia, have been the first to recognize the importance of improving their machinery; the old crushing mills and wooden presses have been replaced by steel cylinders and hydraulic presses, so that not only is a greater yield obtained, but the quality of the oil is better. Nearly all the machinery in use is of Spanish make.

After being extracted, the oil is run into earthenware jars or tin tanks, and, after a certain time, strained so as to separate it from the amurca. It is then poured into deposits to be kept until required, alcohol being sometimes used to keep off the action of the air.

The lower grades of oil, as well as the amurca, are used in the manufacture of common soap.

The following is a copy of the official statistics showing the exports of olive oil during the past two years:

	1903.		1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
From—	Tons.		Tons.	
Southern ports.....	11,535	\$1,647,923	40,269	\$5,732,724
Eastern ports.....	8,123	1,160,509	17,368	2,480,488
Other ports.....	145	20,002	277	30,659
To—				
France.....	3,064	437,724	9,160	1,308,629
Other countries.....	16,739	2,391,307	48,749	6,964,262

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT BUTCHER SHOPS.

The Australian "Trading World" of September 10 has the following to say in regard to the New Zealand Government's proposed retail meat market scheme in England:

"Mr. Seddon's proposal to set up retail butchers' shops in Great Britain has aroused considerable interest, both in trade circles in London and throughout New Zealand. The position at present is that a Parliamentary committee has been set up to consider the Ministerial proposal to establish retail shops in various parts of the United Kingdom for the sale of New Zealand meat, and other matters connected with the trade. According to our advices from Wellington, under date July 21, a paper by Mr. Cameron, Produce Commissioner in England, dealing with the question, has been submitted to Parliament. Mr. Cameron takes pains to emphatically deny a statement he has frequently seen made that New Zealand mutton is sold everywhere throughout the country at prices from 4d. to 4½d. per lb. for legs. The mutton as sold in such places as Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow is mostly River Plate and Australian mutton sold as New Zealand. At present, Mr. Cameron says, the demand for New Zealand mutton, except in London and the south of England, is very small indeed.

"An estimate of the capital required for, and profits likely to be derived from, the meat shops, was also laid on the table. It is estimated that £2,000 will be required for each depot, including cost of fitting up the shop and a month's supply of meat. The maximum cost of conducting the business in the first year is set down at £1,960. It is proposed apparently to sell legs of mutton at 7d. per lb., shoulders and loins at 6d., necks 3½d., and breast 2d. On this basis a sheep of 60 lbs., costing 4d. per lb. on trucks in London, would realize £1 6s. 9½d., or a profit of 6s. 9½d. The prices proposed to be charged for lamb from April to September are: Legs and shoulders 9d.; loins 8d.; necks 6d., breasts 3d. The prices for lamb are to be 1d. per lb. less from October to March. It is estimated that each depot will sell 30 sheep and 100 lambs per week from April to September, and 50 sheep and 40 lambs per week from October to March, and 2,400 lbs. of beef per week. Throughout the first year the profit on beef sales is estimated at 1d. per lb. The total cost of the sheep supplies for a depot for the first year is estimated at £5,083, on which it is estimated there will be a profit of £1,677, which, with £520 profit on beef, would make a total profit £2,197, and after deducting expenses and 5 per cent. for contingencies, there is a net profit shown of £137 3s., which is 6½ per cent. on the £2,000 capital embarked on the depot. Then, according to the estimate, the sales are likely to jump 50 per cent. during the second year, and the balance sheet would show a net profit of £289 6s. 8d., or 14¼ per cent. on the original capital. In the third year there is a further increase of 50 per cent. in the sales, with, of course, only a small increase in the expense, and the net profit is shown at £979 12s. 7d., equal to 48½ per cent. on the £2,000 originally embarked in the depot.

"It now appears that a movement has for some time been on foot in London to form a company having for its object the carrying out of Mr. Seddon's proposals by private enterprise and without the intervention of state aid or control. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the Premier has been interviewed by a deputation, who laid before him the scheme to float the company which is to retail New Zealand meat in London, making use of a new and improved defrosting process. The deputation learned by cable, however, that there was no prospect of floating the company while the Government scheme was talked about. If the Government's idea was only to advertise the colony's

meat, the company would be glad to take on the Government shops when the advertisement was complete. The premier, in reply, said that the Government's proposal did not warrant any anxiety in the old land. The alarm was amongst the people who had been making huge profits, and one company last year had made 50 per cent. Another company made 50 per cent., and another made £46,000. The Government were not going to cut prices, but intended to ask Parliament to authorize them to advertise New Zealand meat by demonstration in parts outside London where no New Zealand meat was being sold at all. The Argentine had secured the wider area, and was even selling its meat in the provinces as New Zealand meat. If the private company would undertake the work, he would undertake to say there would be no clashing. The question was asked whether the Government would give way to the company. If the assurance went home that the Government were going to do nothing antagonistic to the company, there would be no occasion for alarm. What guarantee, he asked, had the Government that this company would not go under, or that it would not do what the other companies were doing? The Government would give it the same facilities in the way of grading and otherwise as it would afford to any other company in the London or other market, but he had to be careful not to say anything that might be used to help any company to float shares. In conclusion, he advised the company to insert in their prospectus a condition that it should deal only in New Zealand meat. Mr. Reece, in thanking Mr. Seddon on behalf of the deputation for receiving the deputation, said that that condition would be inserted.

"Referring to this very important question, the New Zealand Weekly Argus says:

"We take in all seriousness the representations of the deputation that waited upon Mr. Seddon on Friday last in respect to facilitating the sale of New Zealand's frozen mutton amongst the poorer classes of the English people. While we should be inclined to facilitate private enterprise by all legitimate means, it would be extremely unwise to absolutely withdraw from the position the Government has taken up in this matter until such time as they are perfectly satisfied as to the bona fides of this new company that asks to be allowed to assume the position that Mr. Seddon intended the Government should occupy in the endeavor to protect New Zealand producers from the effects of the combination of London and other retailers. For a long time past a feeling of strong dissatisfaction has prevailed amongst our mutton raisers. But how the difficulty was to be overcome was not quite so apparent. However, if a company with a capital of a quarter of a million is prepared to face the difficulty and see their way to make a profit as well as secure a wider patronage for our mutton, Government could do worse than offer every facility calculated to lead to the success of the undertaking. It would appear that the inception of this company was engaging attention before Seddon's announced intention. Consequently, if the Government can feel assured that this company are in earnest and raise the necessary capital, we feel certain that the Legislature and people of the colony would sooner see a company determined to fight the London combination of butchers selling frozen meat than that the Government should undertake the duty. It seems quite clear that it would be rank unwise for two parties to embark in an undertaking in which one ought to be sufficient for all ordinary purposes. There is scarcely any room to doubt that Mr. Seddon will look at the matter in the light indicated; and, after assuring himself that the company is a genuine one, and able to satisfactorily deal with the problem it has undertaken to solve, he will facilitate to every reasonable extent the projected company. Unless Government consents to withdraw from its original inten-

tions, no company that might be projected to deal in our frozen mutton in the home retail market could possibly hope to have any chance of success."

THE TEXAS GAME LAW.

The following are the essential points of the voluminous new game law passed by the legislature of the State of Texas:

The protection lasts for five years from its passage, and does not include English or European house sparrows, hawks, crows, buzzards, blackbirds, ricebirds or owls. These may be killed, caught or had in possession at any time.

Killing, catching, snaring or having in possession during the five years any wild bird other than a game bird, living or dead, is prohibited.

It is unlawful to sell or buy or offer for sale during the time wild turkeys, geese, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, quail, doves, pigeons, plover, snipe, jacksnipe or curlew, except at open seasons mentioned.

Nests or eggs of game birds must not be destroyed.

Deer, Rocky Mountain sheep, or antelope or their hides or antlers must not be sold or offered for sale.

The netting or trapping of wild birds is prohibited.

It is unlawful to kill any geese or ducks in any manner except by an ordinary gun held to the shoulder.

It is against the law to kill, catch or snare Mongolian pheasants, antelope or Rocky Mountain sheep.

Only twenty-five birds may be killed within one day if the hunter wishes to be within the law.

Fire hunting of game, using lanterns or torches, is prohibited.

Game may not be shipped or received by a carrier for shipment unless affidavit is made that the game is for personal use and not for sale.

The open seasons are as follows: Deer Nov. 1 to Jan. 1; turkeys, prairie chickens, partridges or quail, Nov. 1 to Feb. 1; doves Sept. 1 to Feb. 1.

No person at any time is to kill or have in possession a female deer or spotted fawn and no more than six wild bucks are to be taken during November and December of any year.

Farmers may kill birds that are destroying their crops.

Birds as domestic pets may be kept in cages but must not be sold or exchanged for sale. Possession of birds applies also to birds caught from outside the State.

Possession as used in this law is taken as prima facie evidence of guilt.

For violation the punishment for each individual bird, beast, nest or set of eggs is a fine of from \$10 to \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail of from five to thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

The term game is applied to the following: Deer, antelope, Rocky Mountain sheep, wild turkeys, wild ducks, wild geese, wild grouse, wild prairie chickens, wild Mongolian or English pheasants, quail or partridges, wild doves, wild pigeons, plover, snipe, jacksnipe and curlews.

The law itself is tied up in long-winded phraseology which makes a book and gives any man who wishes to obey it a headache if he tries to read and understand this "statute."

MEAT MAN CHARGES \$20 WEEKLY FOR UNION CARD.

The Rochester, N. Y., sausage men have their own troubles. The union demanded that Pat. Fahy put a union card in a prominent place in his window. Fahy said: "I employ union men only, pay union wages and do almost anything the union demands, but I will not put up a union card except as an advertising proposition and my terms are \$20 per week for such a display ad."

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Brighton, Mass., abattoir was in danger last week from a nearby barn.

There is an effort on foot to improve Butchertown (Baden) at San Francisco, Cal.

Harry Conners, the well known butcher of Scranton, Pa., was hurt in a runaway accident last week.

Burk Bros., the Philadelphia pork packers, are still at locked horns with the union butchers there.

The Westfield Beef Company, at Springfield, Mass., is making extensive improvements to its Elm street property.

The boss butchers of Rochester, N. Y., are still taking down their union cards, and the union meat cutters now and again open a new market.

Louis Livingston, the butcher at 282 Cedar street, New Haven, Conn., says that as many as fifteen dogs visit him daily. They know I'm not a dog and eat bologna sausage-maker.

Mrs. Rebecca Stine runs a butchershop at 348 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. While she was asleep robbers wrecked her safe and stole \$1,000 in money and \$200 in jewelry.

Meat Inspector Rogers seized some bologna at Duluth, Minn., and complains of lack of power. The judge smelled the locally-made sausages and said: "Take them to the Health Department. The court is powerless under them."

The Beech-Nut Packing Company is building a \$4,672 tower. On it will perch 15,000 gals. of water, as a precaution against fire. The building will have 440 sprinkler heads. The pressure of the heat will open them automatically.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

Charles Egloff, a Philadelphia, Pa., butcher, was found dead at his home last week.

John W. Millick, a pioneer butcher of the old Spring Garden district, Philadelphia, Pa., is dead in that city.

Theodore Thompson, a butcher in the employ of Victor P. Deuster, 46 Martin street, Milwaukee, Wis., took acid last week and died.

Andrew Pfahls, one of the best-known butchers in Pennsylvania died at his home, 2 Cottage street, Newcastle, last week. He had been ill for about a year. He had been a resident of Newcastle for 35 years.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Reynolds & Erickson's market, at Hastings, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

The John Fox meat market has been damaged by fire at Junction City, Kan.

J. Taylor Ellington's meat place, at Owingsville, Ky., has been burned. Rice, the supposed incendiary, was arrested.

Lynes Bros.' slaughter house and meat buildings, at Clarksville, Tenn., have been damaged by fire.

The Joseph Steidt abattoir and meat place, near Paris, Ill., has been burned.

Ira C. Barber's meat market at Saratoga, N. Y., was injured by fire on Monday.

CASES AGAINST FREEZE 'EM.

There were pending in the police court of Los Angeles, Cal., last month over a dozen cases against butchers, tamalemen and others who, it is alleged, used a meat preservative called "Freeze 'Em." The cases are the result of a campaign begun by the local health board against what it terms dangerous preservatives.

THE BUTCHER'S COAL PRICE.

The "Four-Track News" for October has the following stanza by Alfred Knight:

The teacher says that 2 and 2 make 4,
But somehow that example I can't do;
For when I put down 2 and then 2 more
It never fails to make just 22.

That's the way the butchers thought the coal miners added in the price of the man's coal bill last winter.

TWO MEAT THORNS.

The two things now prominent in the retail butchers' mind are: the selling, by wholesalers, of supplies to hotels, restaurants, boardinghouses and the like customers and the non-delivery of carcass stuffs to the retail butchers from the coolers. The retail meat men of Danville, Ill., have handed in a protest against the former practice.

MAYOR VETOES MARKET ORDINANCE.

The Mayor of Cincinnati, O., caught the veto fever last week. Before he got over the malady he vetoed and killed the entire market ordinance recently passed. He was personally opposed to the site, hence his action.

NEW SHOPS.

S. C. Hoopes is now in his new market in Hanoverton, Ohio.

Henry Harris has just opened his new meat market, corner Beaver and Davis streets, Jacksonville, Fla.

Morris Brothers' meat market will reopen in the Frost block, Monmouth, Me.

J. Y. Kirkpatrick has opened a market in Du Bois, Pa.

A. S. McCaully and A. S. Zimmerman have formed a market partnership in Lebanon, Pa. Merrill Bros. have a new meat extension at Augusta, Me.

A. B. Mullen has just opened a fine meat market in Topeka, Kan.

George Fisher has opened a market at 43 Sheriff street, Cleveland, O.

A. Trenton, N. J., party is expecting to soon open a meat market at Scotch Plains, N. J. He is dealing with Thomas Paff about it.

E. J. Thomas has opened his meat market at 114 Cherry street, Burlington, Vt.

Burr Butt and his son, Charles, expect to open a butcher shop in Johnstown, O., soon.

F. J. Hug owns the new Parlor meat market in Scranton, Pa.

Butcher Mershon runs a new market at the Hotel Gehring, Kingston, N. J.

Thomas Daley, of Davenport, Iowa, will open a meat market in Walcott.

A. B. Turner has opened a market on West Fifth street, Little Rock, Ark.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Signor Bros. have bought Warren Signor's meat interest at Unadilla, N. Y.

Will Hartman, of Glenville, has sold the meat market which he recently purchased at Geneva, O.

Anton Macherner, of Robeson, Pa., has bought Frank Roether's market at Wemerville.

G. Nelson has purchased F. G. Button's market at 684 Bridge street, West Springfield, Mass.

W. H. Pettit now owns Charles Huffman's market interest at Missouri, Iowa.

Ed. Kinsley has bought I. M. C. Gallagher's market business at Morgantown, N. Y.

John Muck succeeds Mr. Everhart in the butcher business at Arrowsmith, Ill.

G. Neilson has bought the market of F. G. Button in West Springfield, Mass.

F. P. Farrington has succeeded Eoff & Hartley in their State street market in Salem, Ore.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The annual picnic of the Milwaukee, Wis., Retail Market Men's Association at Schlitz's Park last week was a big affair to which thousands went.

The Retail Butchers' Associations' strike situation at Rochester, N. Y., is now a national affair since both the big packers and the National Federation of Labor have taken cognizance of it. Just where it will all end is not certain. All of the shearers and cowboys and "sich" may yet be asked to quit work and look on.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cohoes, N. Y., has elected its delegates to the National Convention, which meets in Washington, D. C., on October 5, 6 and 7.

The Sioux City, Iowa, Pork Butchers' Union is the latest charter in that line. The beef and pork casings workers in the packing-houses there are also organized.

The butchers of San Bernardino, Cal., have challenged the local blacksmith team for another tug-of-war. The meat men say that in a return match they'll reverse the result. October 15 or 16 is the date.

The Chicago Butcher Luggers' Union got its charter revoked by the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union because its members would not load cars for the export trade. The strike was declared unjust and the above punishment was inflicted.

WAGONS MUST FACE ONE WAY.

Commissioner Gilman has issued an order in relation to the teams on the market at the seven corners aimed to bring order out of chaos. It has been the custom to allow teams to line up on Main and adjoining streets in any way they saw fit and often wagons are blocked in and interlocked so they could not get out quickly in case the fire department had to pass through the street.

Mr. Gilman has ordered that on Main street all teams on either side of the street face in the general direction they would naturally be going on that side of the street. For example, teams standing on the north side of Main street must face west, while those on the south side must face east. This also applies to other streets used by marketmen. Their teams must face in the general direction they would naturally be going on the side of the street where they stand.

Under the new rule if there is a fire and it is desired to clear the street the wagons can all move out simultaneously on an instant's notice without confusion, but if a fire occurred in the market district wagons would not get locked together under the new scheme.

Various officers have been in charge of the market of late, but this morning Commissioner Gilman ordered Ordinance Officer McCarthy to take charge and the others officers will assist him. He will be the man to give orders on the market. — Rochester (N. Y.) Union-Advertiser.

BUTCHER DELEGATES.

M. H. Platz and Thomas Branson will represent Cohoes, N. Y., as delegates to the convention of the National Retail Butchers' Convention at Washington, October 5-7. The alternates are Paul H. Andrae and T. Riburdy.

POULTRY DESIGN.

The Kansas City Poultry Show management offer a \$50 prize for the best poultry design which may be adopted and used by the show. The design must be submitted to J. F. Walter, Kansas City, Mo., before November 1. The poultry show is held on January 5 to 10, 1904.

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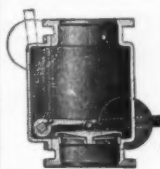
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For exhausting air from Jars used for Packing or Canning
NORMAN HUBBARD'S SONS, 265 Water St., Brooklyn



Excelsior Straightway Back Pressure Valve

is simple in construction and well made. Being fitted with the Jenkins' Disc, it is noiseless and never sticks. Gives long service, and can be relied upon at all times. Can be quickly thrown in and out of use without taking valve apart. It offers no resistance to the steam when wide open.

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VIRGINIA PACKING COMPANY,
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DRESSED BEEF, PORK AND MUTTON.

PACKERS AND REFINERS OF ABSOLUTELY PURE LEAF LARD

Our Specialty: Short Loins of Pork, no Hips, no Shoulders. Old Virginia, Smithfield Hams and the well known brand of Old Virginia Sausage.



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HOW to SAVE MONEY and Double Your Profits!

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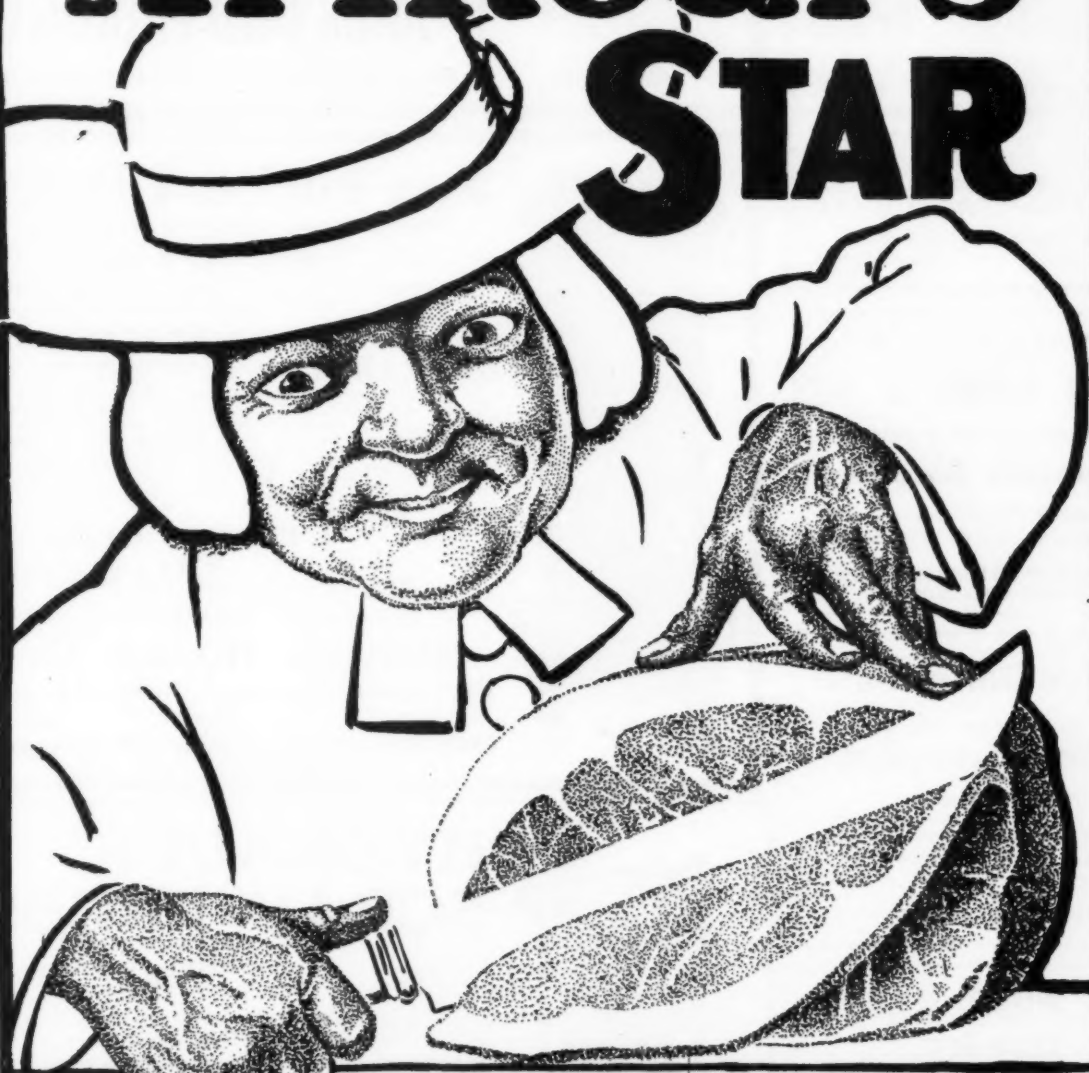
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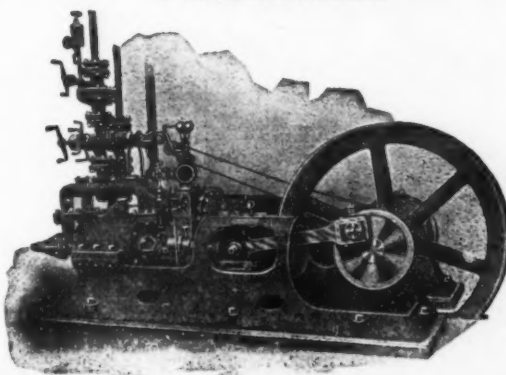
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American Can Co.
Brecht Butchers' Supply Co.

CAR TANKS.

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CASINGS.

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ELECTRIC MOTORS.

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Sprague Electric Co.
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Kaufmann, E.

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Klemm & Co., C. L.
Lewer, Fred.
Page, C. S.
Regal Mfg. Co.

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Stewart Heater Co.
Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.

FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

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Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.
Thomas-Albright Co.

FISH.

Dals, John.

GAME.

Sils, A.

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Wing Mfg. Co., L. J.

GRAPHITE PAINT.

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Hellriegel & Co.

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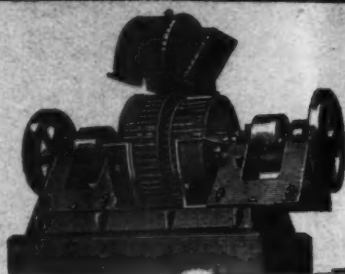
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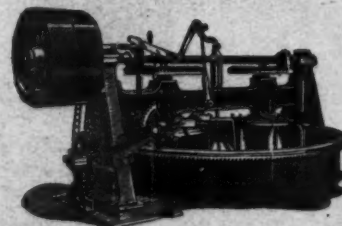
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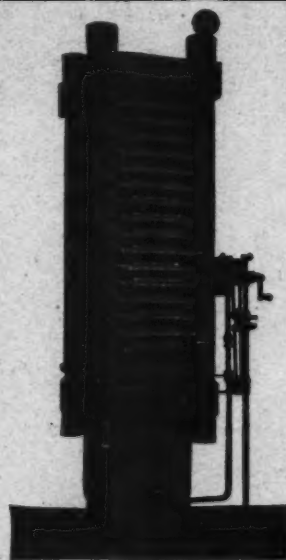
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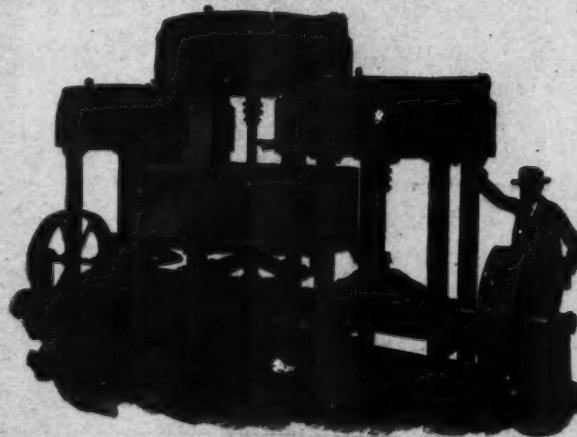
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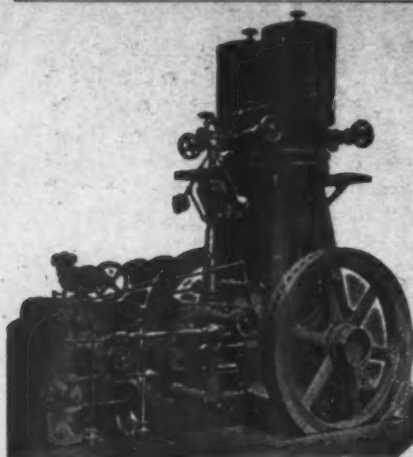


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